PHOENIX

Volume 18, Number 9 *San Francisco State University* *Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of March, MCMLXXVI* *Eight pages*

Faculty layoff policy reviewed

'Merit' proposal defeated

by Anatole Burkin

The controversial proposal to replace tenure with merit as the basis for laying off faculty was killed yesterday in favor of a new resolution charging a task force with recommending new layoff procedures.

The California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees voted unanimously to rescind the Ritchie Resolution, so-called because of its sponsor, Mrs. C. Stewart Ritchie. The proposed amendment received widespread protest from faculty throughout the state.

By a 9-8 vote, the Board adopted a new resolution that directs a restructured Task Force on Steady State Staffing to review the present layoff procedures (based on seniority) and recommend new ones.

The new task force will be comprised of selected members from university presidents and vice presidents, academic senates, student body presidents, trustees and non-academic personnel.

The report is due to be completed and will be discussed in January, 1977 but the Board will have a preliminary meeting on the matter in November.

An item taken from the Board's agenda states: "The Board . . . is fully committed to the principles of academic freedom and tenure." It goes on to say: "While seniority is an important and appropriate factor, it is of itself not a sufficient criterion for determination of layoff."

In light of the latter statement, continued protest can be expected from faculty organizations.

One of the faculty organizations that was actively involved in fighting the Ritchie Resolution was the United Professors of California. Part of their strategy was to get a bill authored by Senator Albert Rodda, chairperson of the Senate Education Committee, that would remove layoff procedures from the authority of the Trustees and place it under the Legislature.

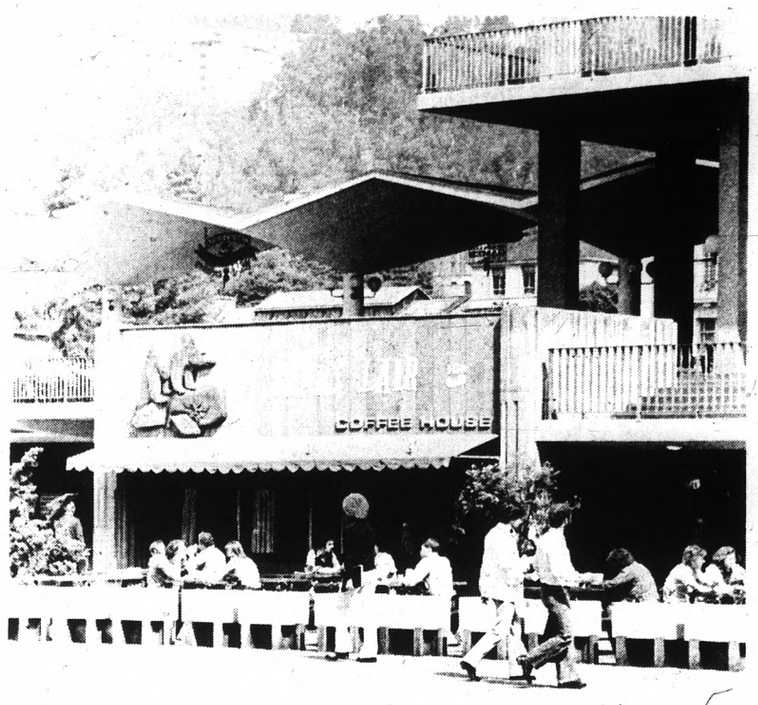
This bill, SF 1615, also has the support of Assemblymen Willie Brown (D./SF) and Alan Sieroty (D./LA).

Governor Edmund G. Brown was absent at the January 28 meeting of the Board when the resolution was passed but promised to "deliver the Ritchie Resolution to oblivion" at a California Federation of Teachers Convention on February 28.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke hinted at the demise of the original Ritchie Resolution in a Feb. 24 newsletter which said:

"There is even the more basic question before us as to whether it is going to be possible, even with more time and input, actually to produce a Title 5 amendment implementing the January resolution which would be responsive to the Board, acceptable to the system's employees, feasible of administration, and not susceptible to endless attack."

Another faculty organization that protested the Ritchie Resolution was the American Association of University Professors. Richard Peairs, Western Regional Director of the AAUP is, however, in favor of revising the current layoff procedures. He believes the Ritchie proposal was too simplistic and is working on his own proposal which includes several different criteria for deciding layoffs.



U.C. Berkeley restaurants are one of many places where students can pay less for their meals. Photo-Russ Lee

Union food services eat up large profits

by John Banta

Students are being forced to pay a double form of taxation for the Student Union. Not only must students pay $10 per semester in "student center" fees, they must pay higher food prices in the Union.

An examination of the food services' monthly profit and loss statements revealed that Martha's, the Scandia Deli, the Union Depot and the Orient Express are reaping 16 to 28 per cent clear profits from their operations in the Union.

Greg Brewer, chairperson of the Student Union Governing Board, said "the profits are exorbitant" and "far above their originally projected profit figures."

Martha's, which was consistently making 27 per cent net profit since they opened last September, had their lease renegotiated because of this, increasing it four per cent. They were also forced to lower prices 10 cents per plate.

Jim Kirtland, director of the Student Union, said, "We felt that 27 per cent net profit was too high." John Sinclair, a student representative on the Governing Board, said, "I think a 10 to 15 per cent net profit is more than reasonable."

SF State is one of six campuses throughout the 19-campus California State University and College system that leases its food services out to private, profit-making businesses.

The remaining 13 campuses manage their own food services as non-profit operations.

According to Kirtland, it was decided to contract private businesses to run the food services as a way to generate extra income for the Union.

The food services have a lease arrangement with the Union based on a percentage of their total monthly sales. It now ranges from 9 to 14 per cent and is used for operating expenses.

About $75,000 is expected to be generated by these leases this year.

The cost of building and maintaining the Union is, for the most part, paid for by the $10 "student center" fee, which is part of the fees paid each semester by all students. It amounts to approximately $465,000 for the total academic year.

Kirtland maintained that students are getting the best portions for the best prices.

A survey of nine comparable food items sold at San Jose State's Student Union revealed prices that were either equal to or lower than prices for the same items at SF State. None of the

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SF State women get appointments

KATHLEEN CARLSON
STUDENT TRUSTEE

by Brad Rovanpera

Kathleen Carlson, an SF State graduate student, has been appointed the first student voting member of the California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

The appointment went into effect on Tuesday, March 23, and Carlson's term will be for one year.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke issued the following statement on Tuesday:

"I congratulate her on her appointment and I offer the full services of my staff toward making her trusteeship productive and fulfilling."

Gov. Brown selected Carlson from a list of five names submitted to him by the student presidents of each of the 19 state campuses in the CSUC system.

Carlson, 25, the corporate secretary for the Associated Students, was notified of her appointment on Monday.

A spokesperson for the Chancellor's office said the appointment came as "a surprise" to Carlson.

"The Chancellor was delighted to meet her and welcomed her as a member," the spokesperson said.

Carlson attended her first Trustees meetings on Tuesday and was reportedly "very, very immersed in

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LYDIA LARSON
UTILITIES COMMISSION

by Rob Stuehler

Mayor George Moscone appointed SF State student Lydia Larson, a member of the A.S. judicial court, to the San Francisco County Public Utilities Commission yesterday.

Larson, who has served on various local and national organizations, is disabled and is a member of the Disabled Students Union.

Moscone chose her from a field of 11 Bay Area residents who have been active in public affairs.

She began the Haight-Ashbury legal switchboard and served as court reporter for the California State Supreme Court until she came to SF State as a political science major.

More recently, she has worked with the PUC on access to public transportation for the handicapped.

In his campaign, Moscone said the handicapped should have a greater role in governmental affairs. "Although the appointment will mean a time consuming commitment, the work on the commission will be the best way to make changes," she said before the appointment. (She is out of town and could not be reached for comment at this time.)

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Men's locker room pilfered in new wave of vandalism

by Jack Svirsky

The men's locker room in the gym has been ripped off again.

Yesterday, March 24, six lockers that are used to store street clothes had their handles broken off. According to Jack Bjorquist, athletic equipment attendants the only thing missing was money. Any coats, equipment, or other items have been found abandoned in the lockers in the back of the locker room. A total of $61 dollars was reported missing.

Donald Stewart, deputy chief of the campus police, said it was the same modus operandi as the rest of the locker break-ins this semester. A number of lockers in the same row have their handles snapped off with some sort of pry bar and the money is removed.

Bjorquist said that at the time of the break-ins he and another person were in the "cage" working on some new towels which had just arrived. Neither of them heard anything even though the "cage" is very close to the vandalized lockers. Because of this, he believes the locker handles break very quietly.

"I don't think it is as loud as a slam," he said. He added that there is a lot of background noise in the locker room making it hard to hear anything.

The locker handles are very brittle pot metal, which makes them very easy to break. In the past, Stewart has found the tool that is being used: a light piece of pipe, notched at one end.

Bjorquist is trying to get a much stronger steel latch installed so that an eye can be kept on the entire locker room.

So far this semester, about 42 lockers have been looted. Stewart said, "We have been very fortunate considering the lockers involved," as to the valuables taken. Last semester about 31 lockers were vandalized.

The users of many of the lockers which have been broken into have not claimed the items inside them, said Bjorquist. He attributes this to the fact that one is not assigned these lockers, but uses a different one each day. To remedy this he is now taping an announcement to each looted locker telling the person that the locker was pilfered and where to claim his valuables.

"Students lull themselves asleep thinking that this is a place where crime doesn't appear," said Stewart. He emphasized that crimes such as the locker break-ins could be curtailed if all students would report suspicious occurrences to the campus police.

None of the team lockers, which have the same type of latch, have been vandalized. This might be, according to Bjorquist, because they contain mostly athletic equipment.

He is patrolling the locker room during the day looking for suspicious persons and putting notices on lockers, which careless students have left unlocked, warning them of the danger of being ripped off. This has been met with some hostility by some of the "warned" students, but he said he is doing it for their own good.

Both Stewart and Bjorquist are very anxious to apprehend the thief or thieves responsible for these break ins. Students are being encouraged to bring two locks to use in the locker room, and to lock their valuables in the smaller, assigned storage lockers which are extremely difficult to break into and have not been broken into so far.

David Wolf was one student who had his locker pilfered yesterday. When he came to Bjorquist's office to claim his belongings, he found everything there -- shoes, glasses, towel, kneepads. "Not a thing was taken. I'm lucky," he said.

Wolf added that he was "about ready to have a fit," when he discovered his locker had been broken open. Fortunately he did not keep any money in the locker.

Fifty years on the waterfront

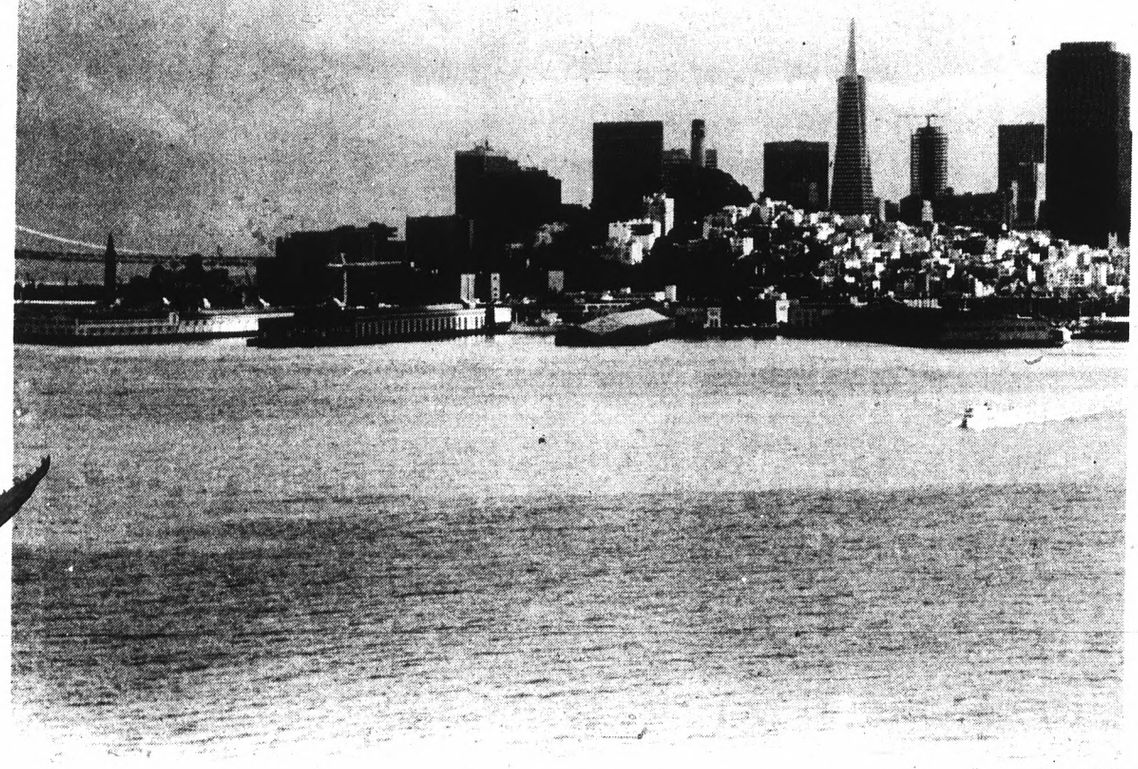

Photo-Riff

The SF waterfront -- 50 years ago ships docked at these piers. Old sailors, a city tradition and income are on the wane.

by Mary McGrath

For decades, the San Francisco waterfront was a teeming maritime center jammed with flophouses and cafes.

Between 1960 and 1970, the finger-piers along the Embarcadero became an anachronism in the modern shipping industry. Today, just the south end piers remain open, with Pier 96 the only fully modernized terminal.

There is an element of future shock in the modern industry for the now-scattered merchant seamen and longshoremen who worked the waterfront during both world wars, the Depression, and the post-war years.

These men, some of whom learned the ancient craft of sewing sails as boys, have seen within their lifetime the computerization of the industry and the closing off of the Embarcadero.

During the '20s and '30s the Embarcadero was swarming with activity. The married sailor was a rarity before World War Two. Lacking family ties, his social life was centered around the waterfront and the Clay Street Sailors' Union hall. The many flophouses that sprang up, such as the Lincoln Hotel and the Bay Hotel, enabled the sailor to "live off the cuff" during waterfront depressions.

The huge payrolls of the merchants' ships were vital to San Francisco shopkeepers, bar owners and service industry workers.

It was from the ranks of these young roughnecks, many the sons of Irish and Scandinavian immigrants, that a generation of the most distinguished ship masters on the Pacific Coast was drawn.

It was during the Depression that Alfred Bryant Renton "Harry" Bridges, the Australian-born president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, emerged as a dominant figure in the Pacific Coast maritime labor movement.

The lean, wiry Bridges immigrated to the United States as a merchant seaman in 1920. Soon blacklisted as a radical, he found work on the waterfront as a "hold-man" on a Star Gang.

Bridges led longshoremen in their growing opposition to the employer-dominated International Longshoremen's Association (ILA).

In 1933, Local 3879 of the ILA was formed. Membership in the radical local swelled.

On May 9, 1934, after failure to win wage and hour demands, longshoremen and seamen closed the waterfront.

During the bloody, 108-day strike, Dick Wilson spent three months on the picket line. He recalls the terrible hardships the strikers endured.

"Many of us had no place to live," he says. "We slept in box cars and ate the discarded food from the old produce market on Clay Street."

Striking maritime workers congregated in the all-night cafes which jammed the Embarcadero. It was in Patty Hurley's Bar, the Boys' Cafe and the Ensign House that strikers with nowhere to sleep bought a five-cent cup of coffee and tried to pass the night without falling asleep and getting thrown out.

On July 5, 1934 ("Bloody Thursday"), a striking longshoreman and a volunteer soup kitchen cook were killed by San Francisco police. It was this action that led to the 1934 General Strike. Over 100,000 city workers walked off their jobs in sympathy with the maritime workers.

The General Strike collapsed, but in the arbitration that followed, substantially all of the waterfront workers' demands were met.

Wilson, 68, a life-long member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, shipped out of San Francisco for over 40 years.

The dark-haired tanker sailor, half-Irish and half-American Indian, remembers well the cruel hiring practices that existed on the waterfront before the strike of 1934.

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A big squeeze on Union toilet paper

By Neil Martin

No one knows what goes on behind closed doors.

In 1975, every student, staff, and faculty member used, on the average, 20 sheets of toilet paper per day. That's 1468 sheets per person per semester.

Singlefold paper is either not doing the job efficiently or is being used for many other purposes.

The sheets are known to handle noses and coffee spills, and Marvin Wells, director of plant operations, attributes high usage in the science buildings to laboratory clean-up.

While the single sheet dispensing system is the most economical for public use, Wells and his colleagues decry the paper pilferage and vandalism to dispensers. Custodians fill the dispensers each night, yet the entire supply can be wiped out in the early morning.

If a campus-wide roll paper system was used, thievery would probably be greater. The white arcs fluttering over cheering football crowds is proof of purloined paper on other campuses.

Regular and irregular users of the 73 men's or 74 women's rest rooms on campus will be happy to know that roll paper is now available here. The down-home feeling of softness can be found in the Student Union. No longer need graffitists be moved to write "diploma dispenser, take one."

"I try to make the place as nice as I can for students," said Joe Robinson, assistant director of facility operations in the Student Union. "Roll paper is better for the student in the long run. It's their money. Besides, I don't like the institutional approach."

Many students have abandoned regular rest rooms to sit in the Student Union. Use of the rest rooms has been 30 to 40 per cent more than anticipated. Approximately 50 rolls a day are used, according to Robinson.

"No one predicted in the budget for such heavy use," said Robinson. Use "should be down tremendously" in regular campus rest rooms and suppliers "should breathe a sigh of relief," at diminished demand for single sheet toilet paper. Regular restroom usage statistics since the opening of the Student Union are not available.

Pilferage of the rolls has been considerable. To relieve the situation, heavy duty fixtures were installed a month ago.

"You almost have to tear off the machine to get the rolls. off," said Robinson. Three have been broken in the women's rest rooms. The lack of thievery in the men's rooms may be because they carry fewer purses, complicating the getaway.

Student Union food services eat up profits

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items at San Jose State was prices higher.

The total for the food at San Jose State was $3.45 while the total at SF State was $4.80.

The food services at San Jose State are run by the Spartan Shops, a non-profit corporation.

Harry Weinrab, general manager of the Spartan Shops, said, "Our goal is to make only a couple of thousand dollars by the end of the year to stay in the black."

This small profit, if realized, would be used to cover any unforseen expenses. Any money left over would be pumped back into the operation of the food services, he said.

Martha's and the Saga Corporation, which runs the food services in the Barbary and Gold Coasts, are the only ones that now have contracts with the Union.

"We expect to sign the Scandia Deli in the next couple of weeks," Kirtland said.

Brewer said they will be asking them to lower their prices also.

"We're asking for a 4 per cent increase in their leases," and he added, "we want them to cut prices 10 per cent on all items."

The Orient Express and the Union Depot should be signed in about a month. These services lack all the equipment they need so extra time is being given to them. The equipment is provided by the Student Union.

The Union Depot will be getting a counter, an expresso coffee machine and other equipment.

"We want that service to be a place where you can get quality coffee and pastry," Kirtland said.

'We'll be talking to them about the use of regular cups (they're now using styrofoam cups). They're concerned about rip-offs and breakage," but he added that "serving espresso coffee in styrofoam cups isn't exactly what we had in mind."

Female Eunuch warns of a bitter pill

by Marilyn Waterman

Feminist Germaine Greer, the 37-year-old author of *The Female Eunuch,* lectured at SF State last Friday on a subject that will very likely dominate the women's movement in the years to come - - namely the inadequate means by which technology manages the fertility of men and women.

"It is too late to be grateful for the right to be sexually active," said Greer to a large audience in McKenna Theater. "The fact that we are lumbered with a lot of inefficient medication is largely the fault of my generation who were anxious to find the Pill.

"We were incurious about the Pill. We called it the Pill with a capitol 'P' just like God with a capitol 'G'. It was beyond inquiry."

Greer said big pharmaceutical companies make millions of dollars in profits from the Pill and are getting away with virtual murder. According to her, seven different types of contraceptive pills have been withdrawn from sale in the last 12 months because they have been found to be dangerous.

But what Greer found most sinister about the Pill was not so much the risk of dying but rather the risk of having an inferior life. It is a fact, she said, that one woman in three who uses the Pill is chronically depressed; that women are badgered by vaginal infections, poor pelvic health and sharp pains in their legs.

Since women are vulnerable to pregnancy about 13 days a year and, at the most, can only start three pregnancies a year, why, she asked, "do they have to be hormonally bombarded all the time?"

"Now if you were to have migraines three times a year" said Greer, "do you think a doctor would tell you, 'I think you should take this migraine medicine all the time.'"? You'd think he was either stark-raving mad or a spy for the drug companies."

She said that women should know the active agents in the pills that they take, and also how those agents affect certain endocrine functions.

"Women who took thalidomide didn't take something with a skull and a crossbone on it," she said. "They took something with a nice soothing name the doctors said would make them sleep and stop them from being sick and prevent them from having an abortion."

Greer also condemned giving men the Pill because "to give a man a hormone to inhibit the production of sperm creates the possibility of mutant sperm."

"Suppose we start using the Pill for men like the one that is now being used in Brazil,' she said. "This pill takes at least three weeks for the sperm to disappear from the ejacula and three weeks for it to come back. During that period you are quite likely to get incomplete sperm with garbled genetic information."

She also felt vasectomies were inadequate since they are for the most part irreversible.

Photo-Martin Jeong
Feminist Germaine Greer condemns "hormonal bombardment."

"Any man who is practicing contraception is affecting his own fertility and not mine," she said. "Thank you, but I'll control my own body."

Greer said that all contraceptive methods now being used are inadequate and that science "could be doing better."

Intrauterine devices for instance, said Greer, inflame the uterine walls and thus cause miscarriages once a month. That is how they work, she said, "but some of those miscarriages bring the womb with them."

"If you are still using a Dalkon Shield," said Greer referring to a type of IUD that has been declared unsafe, "go spit in your doctor's eye and then have the thing taken out."

Greer said she felt the diaphragm was the least dangerous of the birth control devices now being offered. However, she warned, "If you use a diaphragm you must be prepared to accept a measure of interference with the aesthetics of sexual behavior. The diaphragm does mean that sometimes you have to say 'excuse me."

Greer said that there are no quick solutions to the problem of controlling one's fertility. She suggested that people introduce an element of "polymorphous perversity" into their sex lives. This is to say, according to her, that "There are different ways of doing it. Indeed, there are many different ways of doing it but we still insist on the one way that leads to pregnancy - - - vaginal intercourse."

Greer advocated a national movement to protect women's health, a movement that would be 'at least as important a pressure group and as terrifying to the drug companies, as Nadar's Raiders are to the automobile manufacturers."

She said there ought to be a place where a woman can go for counseling and care. Women's health collectives give this kind of service, she said, but they are not yet a national movement.

"It is too late to take crude, old-fashion medication and devices and still make excuses for it."

Ford's food stamp plan may starve out students

by Carol Walter

Students receiving food stamps may be ineligible in June due to President Gerald R. Ford's plan to reduce the cost of the food stamp program.

The plan is expected to cut five million of the 18.6 million recipients from the program.

Food stamp recipients must now be able to work and also prove they seek employment 20 times a month. These rules are expected to affect many students.

"This is something that General Assistance does regularly to eliminate students," said Rick Gutstadt of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Welfare Unit. "I assume these new regulations are designed to do the same."

The California Rural Legal Assistance organization, working with other groups, expects to file a suit sometime in April challenging the regulations.

Monthly income reports from each recipient will be required beginning in June, which Gutstadt thinks will cost too much and create more bureaucracy. "It's just like taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other," he said.

Rent, utilities, medical expenses and former itemized deductions will become one standard deduction. $100 per month for most households and $125 per month for those with elderly persons will be allowed.

The standard deduction will be the same for all households, regardless of the number of persons.

Persons applying for food stamps will have their eligibility determined by averaging their incomes of the past three months. This means recently unemployed persons will have to wait for three months after becoming unemployed to get food stamps.

The maximum adjusted monthly net income for eligibility will remain the same, $215 for one person and $307 for two persons. But since deductions will become standard, many persons who claim high deductions will have too high an income to be eligible.

Students do much better in latest JEPET results

by Richard Rathmann

Preliminary results for the Junior English Proficiency Essay Tests (JEPET) taken March 6 show that the passing rate will be higher than for any previous test, according to Cyra McFadden, JEPET Coordinator.

"We don't have the results tabulated, but all the tests have been corrected, and they're very good," she said.

Last semester 50 per cent of all students who took JEPET failed the examination.

McFadded hypothesized that only those students who thought they could pass bothered to take the test on March 6.

"The first few times the test was given, everyone took it. Now that students know that passing the test entails good writing skills, more students are skipping JEPET and going right into Eng. 400," she said.

Currently, all students must either pass JEPET or Eng. 400, "Elements of Writing," a course in expository writing. The class emphasizes the forms, development, and organization of the short essay.

McFadden said if the proposed revision of the composition program goes into effect it would require all freshmen and sophomore students to take two English classes, 106 and 107. With the completion of these courses, more students would be able to pass JEPET, and consequently, less students would have to take Eng. 400.

McFadded admitted that JEPET is not perfect.

"Testing is a slippery thing," she said. "We try to be as fair and objective as possible."

One complaint among students who fail JEPET is that the postcard notifying them of their failure is "demeaning." The card bears a large "FAILED" stamp, which even the mailman can't help but see.

"We're replacing those cards with a more discreet double-card," she said. "And the 'FAILED' stamp will be smaller. We won't have them for the tests just given, but they will be ready for the April 10 test."

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Funding review for AS groups

by Robert Rubino

All Associated Students programs are going to be examined by the AS Program Review and Funding Committee this week and next week.

At the hearings, the directors of the programs are attempting to justify their budget requests and the program's continued existence on campus.

Legal Referral's Director Frances Wikkeling appeared before the committee last Monday to back up the program's $17,182 budget.

Committee chairperson Tamara Larson was concerned that about one-third of the money was designated for speakers' fees. The committee suggested the possibility that University Productions handle the speaking engagements. Wikkeling said it was acceptable "as long as it gets done."

"We are serving as many people as need us," she said.

Wikkeling would like Legal Referral to expand to welfare counseling and intra-university legal problems.

EROS, a counseling service in human sexuality, went before the committee yesterday (Wednesday) to defend its $8,157.50 budget request.

Director Leslie Kramer rejected a committee member's suggestion that EROS move into the Student Health Service building when it is completed.

"If we moved into the health center, students will be turned off by the attitudes of medical persons," she said.

She also said that EROS' confidentiality would be compromised and that students "would get medical attention instead of what they really need: a trained peer to talk to."

"EROS is the only type of program (of its kind) in the United States."

Zenger's and University Productions will be reviewed today (Thursday); Media Liason and Lilliput, with the highest proposed budget at $142,278.94, will be reviewed tomorrow (Friday), along with new programs seeking AS funding.

Jerry Rubin 'grows up' and mellows out

by Marshall Krantz

Jerry Rubin, the former Yippie leader of the late sixties, who originated the Yippie dictate, "Kill your parents," dedicated his new book, *Growing (Up) at 37,* to his parents, "with love."

The former Chicago Seven defendant is no longer politically minded, although he wrote that politics and personal growth are not mutually exclusive.

"I am working to change in me the things I opposed externally in the streets," wrote Rubin, in his book.

In growing-up since the days of radical politics, Rubin has encountered est, rolfing, acupuncture and Fischer-Hoffman psychic therapy.

"No trips I went through were a waste," Rubin said.

Rubin was back yesterday in his old neighborhood, Noe Valley in San Francisco, to promote his book at Books Plus on 24th St. Rubin "experienced" what he wrote about in San Francisco.

"Everything begins here (San Francisco)," he said.

Rubin said he knew nothing of present-day college students as compared with the politically aware students he worked with in the sixties.

"I haven't been on a college campus in a long time," Rubin said.

One man questioned Rubin about the $7.95 selling price of the hardbound book (it is not available in the cheaper paperback).

Rubin said he tried to sell his book in paperback, but no publisher who distributes on a national scale would accept it with that condition, and he wanted the book to reach a national audience.

Rubin also took his book to a publisher because "reviewers do not take books seriously if they are not from a publisher."

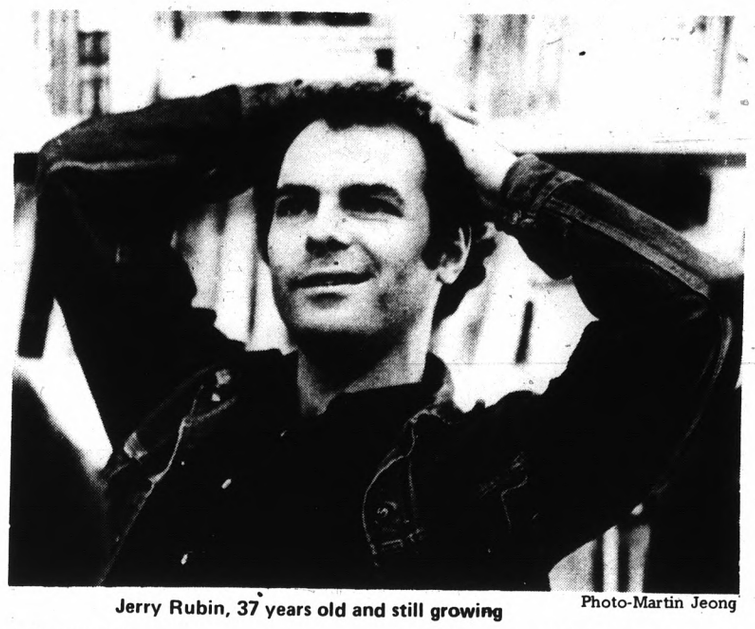
"That's the way it is," he said, shrugging his shoulders.

Clarifying his position that the Chicago Seven defendents were "guilty as charged," (the conviction was eventually overturned), Rubin said the prosecution contended the defendents engineered a confrontation situation, not that they incited demonstrators to riot.

"We were historic figures trying to create an effect," he said. "We were not just victims."

About 20 persons came to talk to Rubin yesterday, and he encouraged them to talk about themselves.

Rubin listened intently while a man and woman in their twenties told him of their love story. A one-night stand became permanent by an intercontinental plane flight. They had been married six months, and Rubin sparked them to talk with questions and comments.



Jerry Rubin, 37 years old and still growing Photo-Martin Jeong

"We do everything together," the man said.

"No we don't," the woman objected. She said she did not like the way it sounded.

"Your first fight," Rubin said. "It's not hip nowadays to be attached. Do you think you will be together in 10 years? What if you hadn't met?"

The man was sure they would still be together, the woman hesitated and said nothing. But they both assured Rubin that their lives would have been wonderful if they had never met. They thanked Rubin for listening to them and left the boodstore hand-in-hand.

"I am inspired by their good feeling together---by the look in their eyes," Rubin said when they left. "A relationship doesn't happen very often, especially in the Bay Area. People these days are so cynical about relationships---about surrender of their feeling towards each other.

"There is heavy pressure not to have relationships," he said. "People are too sophisticated." He explained that no further.

Dangerous living in condemned buildings

by Walther Ch. Wuttke

Many San Francisco residents may live more dangerously than they think, especially if they reside in one of the city's 3,000 condemned buildings.

Half of the city's population lives in buildings with three or more units subject to annual inspection. There are about 18,000 of them.

The tenants who live in these buildings don't care too much if they are unsafe, according to Edward C.A. Johnson, deputy city attorney.

Most tenants are not even aware when their buildings are condemned, he said.

An amendment to the building code requiring that tenants be notified when their buildings are condemned is before the Board of Supervisors.

Janet Bain, the night manager in the Valencia Hotel at 504 Valencia Street, was shocked when she learned that her building had been condemned. Last December, 12 persons died in a fire in the Garland Apartments, directly across from the Valencia.

She moved in the building because of the job offer to work as night manager.

"I want to move," she said. "I don't want to die like those people across the street," she said.

Chandan Patel, who leased the building 18 months ago, did not know then that the building was condemned. Now she is faced with bringing the hotel up to code. The building is among the high priority list buildings of the City Attorney's office.

Other tenants in the hotel did not appear too impressed by the fact that their building was condemned.

Willie Tucker lived at 720 Jones St. six months before he learned that his building was condemned.

Somebody had attached a newspaper clipping about the condemn order on the bulletin board in his building's hallway. He does not plan to move although he has to keep the bathroom door closed to prevent rats from coming into his living room.

Ruby Oberholtzer of the same address does not care much that she lives in a hazardous building. "It doesn't bother me, so far nothing has happened. At least it is not condemned because of rats," she said.

Some tenants tried to organize a rent strike, she said, but they were either evicted or gave up and moved.

The manager of 345 Jones Street flatly denied that his building was condemned although, according to Johnson, it is one of the eight most dangerous buildings in the city.

Only about one third of the 18,000 buildings is inspected annually. In 1974-1975, 6,731 annual inspections were conducted by the division of apartment and hotel inspection of the Department of Public Works.

The goal for 1976 is to increase this number by at least 50 per cent, according to Ernest Orr, chief of the 13-man division. He cites the lack of staff as the main reason for the discrepancy between reality and requirement.

Since 1968 the Department of Public Works has been in charge of inspecting buildings. Before that, two other departments were also involved, the Department of Health and the Fire Department.

Each year, a computer print-out lists the 1,000 most dangerous buildings. They are closely watched.

If an inspector finds violations at a building, the owner is informed and has 30 days to apply for a permit to make corrections. If this is not done, an administrative hearing is held with the Director of the Department of Public Works.

The owner then has 10 days to get a permit and start the work. If this is not done, the case is handed over to the City Attorney's office, which gets a court order directing the owner to start with the improvements.

If the owner still does nothing to fix the building, the City Attorney sues for contempt of court. The maximum penalty the owner faces is a $500 fine, five days in jail or both.

The court also can order the owner to be jailed until the work is done. So far only one landlord has spent time in jail---for five days.

The possibility of going to jail is the biggest incentive for a landlord to fix up a condemned building, according to Johnson.

As yet, no landlord has faced criminal prosecution by the District Attorney. In a change of policy, Joseph Freitas, district attorney, provided the Department of Public Works with a check list enabling the department to prepare the most hazardous cases of code violation for criminal prosecution.

In a letter to the Director of Public Works, S.M. Tatarian, Freitas said that "most landlords who have committed a violation merely need a gentle reminder, but those who are recalcitrant need the threat of criminal sanction to force them to make their buildings safe."

In addition, he requested more funds for fiscal 1976–1977 to investigate and enforce code violations. He accused the Bureau of Building Inspections of not complying with its own rules.

"Until the Bureau of Building Inspections follows its own procedures we can't hold a landlord criminally liable," the letter states.

It may take up to three years from the contempt of court charge. During that period, landlords can profit from the rents of their tenants. There is no law prohibiting an owner to rent out condemned property.

The City Attorney's office handles about 750 cases now. Transcripts of the proceedings are sent to the owner and to all parties who have loans on the buildings.

Johnson charges that, because of unfair reporting in the press, landlords are led to believe San Francisco is not serious about code enforcing. He says it takes so long to bring owners to court because he has a small staff.

His office handles about 400,000 pages of court cases annually, which are all done by five stenographers.

Johnson has the power to vacate buildings, but he is reluctant to use this power because of San Francisco's low vacancy rate of one per cent.

Most of the buildings are owned privately as a tax shelter, because owners can write off the annual depreciation as profit, according to Johnson. He also said that 95 per cent of the owners live in the city.

Condemend buildings offer vacancies in a tight housing market; rats, cockroaches and fire pose a constant threat to tenants Photo-Tony Remington

Phoenix regrets

A *Phoenix* story last week reported that LeMond Goodloe, president of the Associated Students, voted "against *Phoenix*" when the AS Board of Directors acted on a resolution that would have banned AS advertising in the newspaper.

This was not true. Goodloe, as chairperson, did not vote. *Phoenix* regrets the error.

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The decline of SF's waterfront

Continued from page 1

"No union hall hiring existed before '34," says Wilson. "Before '34, you had to keep your union membership a secret. You might get beat up if you didn't. People always said 'the Russians are running the unions.' "

Wilson recalls the hiring agent standing on a wooden chair on the dock. The men, desperate for work, would crowd around in the cold morning air.

"He'd point and say 'you, you and you,' " says Wilson. "He picked his friends, the men who did favors and brought him gifts and he told the rest of us to get lost."

Hiring was also done out of "the fink hall," the hiring hall maintained by the shipowners.

"I got my first job out of the 'fink hall,' " says Wilson. "I pieced off an official with a fin (paid a five-dollar bribe) for my first job."

Another retired merchant seaman, "Red," the son of Irish immigrants, recalls shipping out of San Francisco on the *City of Rayville* for American Pioneer Lines.

"Before the '34 strike an AB (able-bodied seaman) got $35 a month. On the *Rayville* our diet consisted of soup, bread, gravy and coffee," he says.

Membership in the Sailor's Union swelled after the '34 strike. The SUP had been a skeletal union since the collapse of a 1921 strike.

Bridges became West Coast president of the ILA. In 1935, he formed the seven-union Maritime Federation of the Pacific. The radical leadership and continued work stoppages on the waterfront angered the ILA's old leadership. In an attempt to stop the dissidents, ILA International President Joseph P. Ryan cancelled local 3879's charter and arrived from the East Coast with several henchmen.

It is still rumored that Ryan and his enforcers were walked out of the Whitcomb Hotel to the SF airport at gunpoint.

In 1937, Bridges reorganized the ILA locals into the present-day International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU). The new independent union was chartered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

After 1945, the waterfront began to change. Higher wages and steady work changed the traditional life-style of the merchant seaman. Sailors made down-payments on houses and began moving their families away from the hardships of the inner city.

The flophouses and cafes along the Embarcadero began to close.

The influence of the maritime labor movement continued to spread from Hawaii to Canada, and inland along the San Joaquin River.

From 1946 to 1949, the ILWU paid for strikes by Hawaiian sugar plantation workers. In 1946, the union shut down the Pacific Coast to all Hawaiian cargo.

In the 1950s, the "container revolution" began. It was a labor-saving process that took cargo out of the ships' "hold" and into pre-loaded containers.

S.F. merchant seamen on the City of Rayville—1930.

The conversion to container ships required enormous amounts of land fill. The Port of Oakland began development in the 1950s before Bay Conservation and Development Commission regulations restricted land fill.

Within 15 years, the superior facilities at the Port of Oakland had lured millions of dollars in shipping business away from the once vibrant Port of San Francisco.

The geography of the Port of San Francisco, with its 200 feet of sub-soil mud, made such development expensive.

Although mechanization was bitterly resisted by rank - and - file union members, some of their leaders believed that it was inevitable.

"You can't stop a labor-saving device under capitalism," Bridges said, defending the move.

In 1960, the first M&M (mechanization) contract was signed. The coast-wide agreement affecting the longshoremen introduced a new element in maritime labor relations.

In exchange for relaxation of restrictive work rules, the union membership got work guarantees and enormous retirement benefits.

The "container revolution" led to the end of the waterfront as it had existed for decades.

Today the screeching seagulls, always a symbol of seafaring, seem sadly lost flying above the abandoned warehouses along the Embarcadero. They seem to belong, like the finger-piers and break-bulk gangs, to the past.

The men and women who worked along the Embarcadero during the Depression, World War Two and the post-war years will see, within their lifetimes, its conversion into a recreation and shopping center.

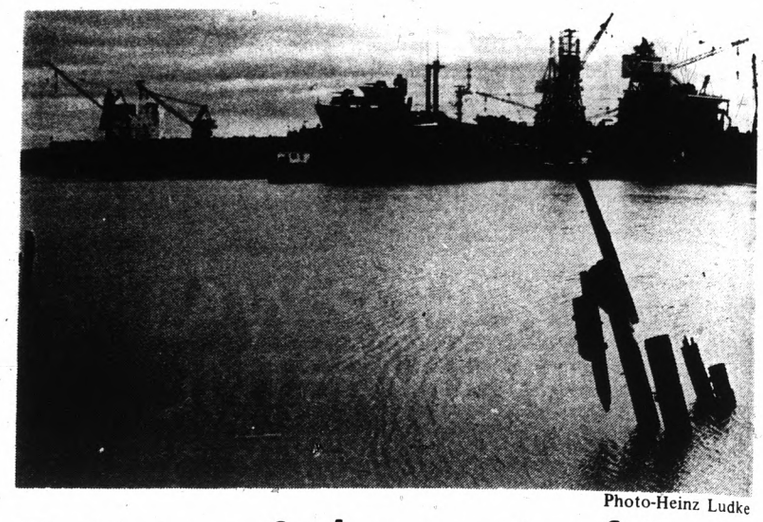

Photo-Heinz Ludke

Future of the waterfront may lie in Hunter's Point

by Mary McGrath

The future of the San Francisco waterfront, according to Port Director Thomas T. Soules, lies in Hunter's Point.

Soules, a former Navy officer and director of the Port of Boston, came to San Francisco one year ago to see what could be done with the city's financially depressed port facility.

Today the Embarcadero's north end piers are closed and only one of the south end piers is a full container terminal.

"A full container port can't coexist with an active downtown," says Soules.

He is referring to the Embarcadero area where there are multiple problems---the impact of high residency values and the lack of buffer space between the piers and encroaching downtown developments.

The Port of Oakland has one mile of the buffer space needed for transportation vehicles. In the Hunter's Point area such space exists.

It was the problem of buffer space that forced Manhattan Island's shipping industry to move to New Jersey.

Unlike New York and Jersey, San Francisco and Oakland are administered by separate port authorities. The San Francisco waterfront is controlled by the city through the semi-public Port Commission.

The Port of San Francisco is expected to be self-sufficient, receiving no money from the General Fund.

At present, it would cost the Port one-half million each to remove the finger-piers along the Embarcadero. And, says Soules, "We have no money." The budget of the Port of SF is $16 million.

"In Seattle," says Soules (Seattle is his home town), "they have a different attitude towards their waterfront."

The Port of Seattle receives $10 million in tax money.

Plans for badly needed revenue sources along the Embarcadero include the Simmons Project. The modest recreational development will probably not meet with the intense public opposition that forced abandonment of a grandiose U.S. Steel proposal.

As for the future of the shipping industry in San Francisco, Soules points to the possibilities for Hunter's Point. The Hunter's Point Naval shipyard will be abandoned this year. The existing facility will save the Port millions of dollars.

Other San Franciscans are less optimistic. Some believe that the Port will never revive. With Oakland lying at the head of the Trans-Continental Railroad, it will be difficult for the once booming Port of San Francisco to again prosper.

Debate over affirmative action

by Ana Arana

While Uncle Sam casts a critical eye towards Affirmative Action, Arthur C. Lathen coordinator of SF State's program, says it's working here.

James A. Hirabayashi, dean of ethnic studies, doesn't quite agree.

"From my perspective," said Hirabayashi, "it is no help to the ethnic community to hire an ethnic person for a faculty position if the person is an 'Uncle Tom'."

The national AA program is being examined by the federal government because of unsettled disputes between advocates and opponents.

The goals of the program, which were established during President Lyndon B. Johnson's administration, called for an increase in the hiring of more women and minority faculty members by the nation's colleges and universities.

Lathan said SF State's program is hampered by the government's inability to comply with the original program regulations.

"Although, at SF State, the office has some power," said Lathan. "We can slow the hiring process if the Affirmative Action regulations have not been met."

Statistics from 1975 show that women made up less than one third of SF State's faculty, while ethnic minorities comprised only 14 per cent. These statistics indicate only a modest increase in the hiring of women and minorities since 1973.

Opponents of Affirmative Action complain of reverse racism and the alleged undermining of the academic level by the hiring of incompetent faculty.

Lathan said the academic level will not go down if the regulations are met, "because universities are requiring higher credentials."

Affirmative Action advocates are arguing that the government is not carrying out its previous commitment of equal opportunity.

Hirabayashi said there is a relationship between perspective and physical race, but, he added, Affirmative Action has a tendency to count only the physical race.

"We need to hire people who do not deny what they are," he said, "who understand their personal experience. We don't need people who are ashamed, and try to become something they're not."

"This is a liberal arts university," Hirabayashi said. "We are more than a technical school. We want to educate people so they become whole human beings, and for this to succeed we need self-awaremess."

Carlson named as new trustee

Continued from page 1

them."

AS President LeMond Goodloe described her reaction as "ecstatic" when he talked to her by phone.

Her appointment is the result of a new law that allows a student voting member on the Board.

The original bill was submitted last year by State Senator Milton Marks and was signed into law by Gov. Brown last fall.

In 1974, the University of California system allowed a student member to its Board of Regents. However, Carlson is the first student to be appointed as a trustee in the CSUC system.

Carlson also serves as chairperson for the Board of Directors of Franciscan Shops.

She is currently taking classes at SF State after having received a master's degree in American History here last fall. She is a graduate of UC Irvine in 1972.

Larson wins appointment

Continued from page 1

United Cerebral Palsy Association.

The 44-year-old wife and mother intends to continue her pre-law education but she has yet to choose which law school she will attend, she said earlier.

Larson's husband, Andrew, said she was looking forward to the work on the PUC and that she is "definitely able to take the pressure of her new schedule."

Her family heritage includes a grandfather who was governor of the Baja peninsula when it was a territory, and a cousin who serves on the cabinet of the President of Mexico.

LAW SCHOOL INTERVIEWS

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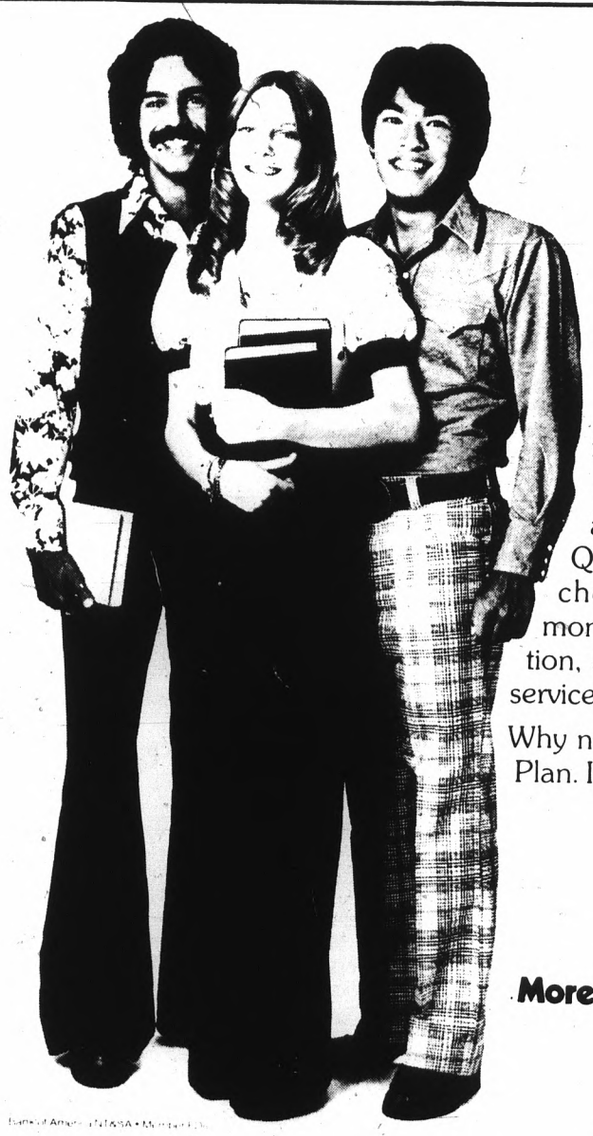

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Opinions

Too much profit

It is difficult not to be appalled by the extreme profits earned by several of the food services operating in the Student Union.

Net profits of between 16 and 27 per cent have been reported by Scandia Deli, Orient Express, Union Depot, and Martha's Mexican food.

The bountiful profits reaped by the operations listed above become even more outrageous when compared to the margin earned by two other food outlets on campus, Professional Food Management (PFM) and SAGA.

According to manager Bob Severson, PFM, which operates the dorm cafeteria, makes only a .87 net profit. Severson said he is not surprised by the huge profits earned by the Student Union facilities.

"I have to be honest. After seeing their operation, I have to say their prices are extremely high for the portions and quality of food served."

The PFM manager said the average profit earned nationally by food service outlets is 3 to 4 per cent. "If you're making 4 per cent, you're doing pretty well," Severson said.

The manager of SAGA foods, the only food service in the Student Union not making bloated profits said his operation's earnings were small.

"Right now I'm not even making 3 per cent," said Ken Iverson.

When the restaurants began serving the campus community, it was not common knowledge they intended to squeeze profits from students like straight-talk from a politician.

The current level of food quality and costs is intolerable. The word rip-off is overused in today's jargon, but it is quite appropriate when used to describe the food service by four restaurants in the Student Union.

Phoenix recommends the food services either serve better food at lower prices or be forced to leave campus.

Antics of literary intercourse

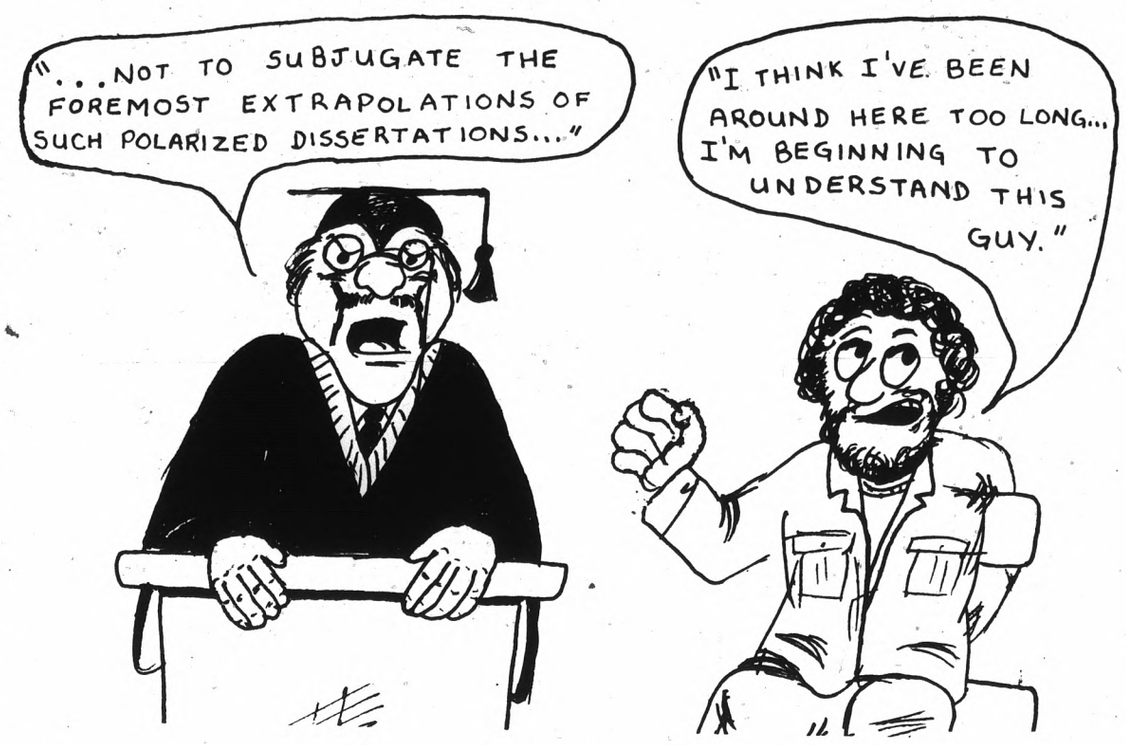
by Patte Moyle

"Hello, Dean C.M. Antics, please... Hello, Dean. This is Professor E. Lee Tiste from the Department of Literary Intercourse in Archaic and Contemporary Celto-Teutonic...uh...yes, we used to call it the English department, but that's not the area of concern about which I wished to verbalize..."

"Uh, yes sir, there is a, uh, problem. I have been witness to an abounding perplexity among our underclasspersons. They possess a stultifying incapability to rationalize the parameters of literate transcription with comprehensibility or perspicuity..."

"An example? Yes, sir. The other morning we were elucidating in our particular area of scrutinization for that time-period, which was at that point in time, the dissertations on Sylvia Plath. I enunciated a routine request for feedback and/or input, to be cogitated upon, externalized, subjectified, internalized, and subsequently verbalized in class, or transcribed on paper and yielded to the instructional aide at the finalization of the learning period..."

"Yes, sir, I'm arriving at my point immediately. An appalling proportion of our padants confined their theorizations to the mono-syllabic vernacular of the Vietnam-era adolescent...and despite my extremely arduous endeavors at deciphering their chirography, well, sir, perhaps you might entertain a desire to hear a representative selection that would exemplify our predicament?"


"...NOT TO SUBJUGATE THE FOREMOST EXTRAPOLATIONS OF SUCH POLARIZED DISSERTATIONS..."
"I THINK I'VE BEEN AROUND HERE TOO LONG... I'M BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND THIS GUY."

"Yes, sir. *My* predicament, of course, sir. They are frighteningly uniform in character, depth and clarity, so I shall select one at random...Ahh! a prime example of neo-prehistoric illiteracy! A Mr. Vincent Ross wrote this treatise of profundity: "She was a blown-out chick." Finis. The end. This was his summary of endless credit-hours of meaningful articulation punctuated by periodic interludes of interplay and dialogue, and terminated by a splendid three hour peroration orated by yours truly."

"But sir! I have more. A female member of the class, a Miss Jenifer Kensington, wrote: "Middle-class bullshit!" And another dear young lady (a real looker, I'm glad to say, which excuses her lack of intelligence), composed an even more perfunctory postulation, the sum and total of which consisted of one word, this being, "Flaky!" Sir, if I may maximize my extrapolation and analogize the interfaces that are connotated by these random samples of scholarly disqualification, it is my hypothesis that a viable restructuring of our admissions examination regulations could prove beneficial in affecting a de-escalation of the ongoing diminishment of the projected median linguistic aptitude among matriculating upper-classpersons..."

"Sir? Beg pardon? What did I just say? Well, sir, if I must be blunt: if they can't speak plain English, don't let them go to school."

"Sir? Dean Antics? Hello? Is anybody there? ...Oh, hello Emma... oh, I didn't know...oh, it was a very recent decision...retiring? Going fishing in the mountains? He's what? Burning his literary abstracts? Well, when they get to that age, you know, they ought to just step aside...maybe a senility test... hmm...Emma?...Hello?"

Phoenix welcomes your letters to the editor. We will not print anonymous letters; but names will be witheld on request. We reserve the right to edit all letters as space limitations may require. Please keep letters as brief as possible. Deadline for all copy is Tuesday noon before the next issue.

Letters

Editor:

The appearance of Mort Sahl on the SFSU campus at the expense of the A.S. is the subject of much concern by the Gay Academic Union.

It is clearly bad enough that the dignity of gay people here must endure degradation by this insufferable sexist. But that we, as members of the A.S. and as a representative body of many students should pay for this insult is a situation that gay students would not want to see repeated.

In addition to the latter dilemma, apparently, we will be spared no insult added to injury including a biased and/or insensitive press. There were flyers circulated to the students there regarding the homophobic remarks that he made. In addition, Mr. Sahl made frequent references to the flyer.

Not a word of this was mentioned by the "see nothing, hear nothing, and speak nothing" reporter for the *Phoenix* One is compelled to wonder just what Mr. Fulmore was doing during the show that he missed all of the "queer jokes", Mort Sahl's obvious nervousness, and his feeble attempts to invalidate the flyer as a series of misquotes, which they were not. Nothing like a person who won't cop to their sexism. Truman Capote is Mort Sahl's idea of gay liberation. Finally after all of this unreported news, Mr. Fulmore left out another crucially important remark made by Sahl as he assumed the only serious note in this ego trip. The omitted remark was; "I am grateful that this did not turn into a debate", which was then immediately followed with the reported "...the only revenge you can have on your parents is to do it better, and I have every faith that you will." Obviously Mr. Fulmore left out that remark because in the context of his deaf and dumb reporting the comment would have been inconsistent and ambiguous. In reality, the comment was very clear to everyone. Mr. Sahl was grateful that the GAU did not interrupt his appearance and indeed we did not. We did not stoop to his level of a sad reflection of ignorance and sexism. Indeed we gave him the benefit of our sophistication.

Lee Mahoney
G.A.U. member

Editor:

In response to the article "Bicentennial-no Blacks allowed" (18 March 1976), it is obvious that Mr. Jones did some painstaking research into the tragic circumstances that surround the desegregation/busing issues in East Boston. However, his outright attack on the American Bicentennial celebration at large, is seemingly irrelevant.

While it is true that Black people are still experiencing a great many of the injustices that had been wrought upon them 200 years ago, which I, as a Black person, do not condone, it is also true that we have made considerable progress in the same period of time.

Black people have made ***innumerable*** contributions to the building of this nation and ***should*** be given their just recognition during this Bicentennial year.

If it had not been for our courageous Black forefathers and mothers who fought and died for whatever liberties and freedoms Black people in this country have today, Mr. Jones would not be in a position to express his views as openly as he has done, but would, perhaps, be an "invisible man."

Mary L. Wright

Editor:

I feel like the Principal in the *Chronicle's* "Miss Peach" after a reporter from the school's paper interviews him, and the rather condensed version of his statements later appears in the headline!

In last week's article on the excellent and troublesome humor magazine named Garter, my interesting session with the interviewer results in one statement about the students involved: "They were madmen."

But I think the author will agree that I defined that statement in terms of enthused of God, and other such literary phrases. They were exciting, bright, iconoclastic people--a pleasure-and-pain experience as far as I was concerned. They were bubbling, irreverent, provocative and hard working. I truly treasure my collection of their eleven Garter issues.

Charles (Chuck) Alverson, who was always reverently referred to as The Founding Father, eventually collected most of his staffers in an old and large house which was named Alverson Hall. Included in that group was a Bruce Krefting who looked upon himself as the spirit of Baron Von Richtofen and in his honor always wore a World War I leather flying helmet.

Do you think it worth while to do a follow-up on the first Garter staffers to see where they are and what they are today?

Leo V. Young, Dean
Humanities

Editor:

During the AS Board of Directors meeting on March 17th, there was a ***Phoenix*** eporter present. Apparently, he either ran out of ink or could not read his own notes.

Phoenix stated that LeMond Goodloe voted against ***Phoenix*** in a resolution condemning the paper for racism and then placed an ad with that paper. As chair of the B.O.D., LeMond Goodloe cannot vote, except to break a tie. And he at no time during that meeting expressed support for the resolution.

Bic pens are only 19 cents a piece. Perhaps ***Phoenix*** should enlarge its operating budget.

One more point.

Again, ***Phoenix*** must be accused of intentionally misrepresenting the Associated Students, or very sloppy negligent reporting.

Phoenix stated that AS officers' election had been moved to December as a result of a constitutional amendment passed by the AS Legislature. NO BODY OF THE AS CAN PASS AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. A general election open to the student body was held last October and a sizeable majority of those who voted passed the amendment.

Additionally, the reason for this amendment was to provide the AS officers preparation time for their budget. In the past, students with only a few months experience in office had only a limited understanding of IR funding, program funding, the operating needs of a corporation etc. And due to this amendment, budgetary decisions will be made in Spring, when students are present, rather than during a time when the campus is virtually asleep.

Please ***Phoenix!*** Stop editorializing on the front page!

Milla McConnell
AS Information Officer

Editor's note: Phoenix acknowledges the error in stating that the amendment was passed by the AS legislature.

Editor:

In response to ***Bicentennial--No Blacks Allowed*** think Jones' description of the isolated racial-desegregation incident which happened in Boston August 25, 1975, is highly irrelevant to his claim of a lack of Black involvement in the Bicentennial.

Jones seems to blame the Bicentennial for a political difference of opinions which, unfortunately for evervone concerned, turned into ugly racial violence. Opposition to existing busing laws inflamed virulent racial prejudices, not the Bicentennial.

There has been enough slanted racial publicity from all sides to last us a lifetime. We are all responsible for the condition of this country and I think it's high time we turned existing negative attitudes and energies into positive ones to make some constructive changes.

Jones might start us off by offering some concrete suggestions on how he thinks Black people should participate in the Bicentennial. Then we can all join in to make it a memorable and fun Bicentennial year. We deserve it.

Ingrid van de Velde

Guest Column

Leaks-- " The tip of the iceberg "

by Dwight Simpson

Remember the equation? 'Leaks' plus 'plumbers' plus criminal behavior equaled the collapse of the Nixon presidency. Do the events of 1976 seem reminiscent? Ford and Kissinger are agitated about 'leaks' (this time it is not Viet Nam and the Pentagon Papers but the Middle East and the Pike Committee Report on the CIA). Will there be, or is there already, a new crew of White House 'plumbers' at work? Who knows, except the 'insiders'? We 'outsiders' know only that the Nixon holdover, Kissinger, has indeed engaged in a little constructive 'plumbing' over the years. We also know that Honest Gerald ("He may be dumb but at least he's honest") has an election to face. He thus has motive for concealment of actions which, if exposed, might make one wonder if old Tricky Dick was really that bad after all.

The tip of the iceberg was revealed in the 12 pages of the Pike Committee Report 'leaked' and published in *The Village Voice*, a New York counterculture newspaper. The revelations are stunning and show Kissinger and Ford continuing the same kind of sickening foreign policy behavior which characterized the Indo-China years. There are 5 million Kurds in the Middle East. Two million are in Iraq. Kurds are an ethnic minority whose intense nationalism has led them, always unsuccessfully, to seek political independence. Iraq is a quasi-ally of the Soviet Union. In the name of good old-fashioned anti-Communism this was sufficient reason for the United States to induce the Kurds to revolt, with the expectation that one of the results of a successful Kurdish revolt would be the collapse of the pro-Soviet Iraqi government.

The U.S. plan was for American money and military equipment to be funneled to the Kurds through Iran, in the border area between Iraq and Iran. Within a year, however, that great Iranian statesman, The Shadow of God on Earth, His Majesty the Shah, made a deal with Iraq and abruptly closed Iran's borders so that the flow of American supplies to the Kurds ceased. Disregarding the repeated assurances made by Kissinger and Ford to the Kurds, the United States did not lift a finger, even though the appalling consequences for the Kurds were catastrophic. From the Pike Committee Report, a cable from the Kurdish leader al-Barzhani to the CIA: "Our people's fate in unprecedented danger. Complete destruction hanging over our head. No explanation for all this. We appeal you and U.S. Government intervene according to your promises."

On March 10, 1975 al-Barzhani sent Kissinger the following letter: "Our hearts bleed to see the destruction of our defenseless people in an unprecedented manner as Iran closed its border and stopped help to us completely and while Iraq began the biggest offensive they have ever launched. We feel, Your Excellency, that the United States has a moral and political responsibility towards our people who have committed themselves to your country's policy. Mr. Secretary, we are anxiously awaiting your quick response." On April 10, 1975, as the Kurds were being slaughtered by the tens of thousands, the CIA Chief of Station in Tehran cabled Director William Colby: "Only a few Kurdish leaders know that until recently they had our secret support for their military resistance. If senior Americans like Kissinger do nothing to help the Kurds in their present extremity, we may be sure that they will not lie down quietly to be buried without telling their story to the world."

When confronted with his own and Ford's responsibility for this whole sordid mess, Kissinger, in secret testimony before the Pike Committee, reached what must be a new height of cynical arrogance: "Covert action should not be confused with missionary work."

The entire Pike Committee Report is said to run nearly a thousand pages. What other documentary records of Ford and Kissinger's heroic behavior in defense of the Free World does the report contain? One can understand their outrage at the 'leaks'. One can also understand their determination to resist to the bitter end making public any part of this official record. Especially in an election year.

Dwight Simpson is professor of International Relations at SF State.

Need for no-fault

by Kathy Saunders

Auto insurance is a mess.

Companies and consumers are losing money and tempers trying to work within the present cumbersome system of liability.

Benefits in accident cases are paid out by the insurance company of the driver at fault. However, establishing fault is time-consuming, expensive and often difficult to prove.

More than half of each premium dollar is spent on overhead and legal expenses. Contrast this with workmen's compensation insurance, where the victim receives roughly 80 cents per dollar in benefits.

What is needed is a strong national "no-fault" system, in which each accident victim is compensated by his or her own insurance company, regardless of whose fault the accident is.

A truly effective plan must include:

1) Unlimited payment of medical, hospital and rehabilitation expenses, as well as reimbursement for wages lost due to an accident.

2) Persons must be unable to sue for damages already covered by (1), or for such intangible "injuries" as mental and emotional anguish.

3) Insurance companies must be prohibited from passing responsibility for claim payments to other insurers.

Estimates on the monetary advantages of a nationwide no-fault plan vary; State Farm Mutual Insurance Company estimates that the cost of premiums would drop 10 per cent. New York's year old no-fault system has saved drivers about $15 per car per year, and insurers have refunded or credited roughly $45 million to holders of existing policies.

No-fault will result in a more equitable system of claim payments, basing the benefits on need rather than on how sharp the lawyer is.

Victims, in most cases, will receive their benefits sooner after an accident, since the companies will not need to dicker about who was to blame.

New York's Insurance Department received only 25 consumer complaints during one month under no-fault. In the previous year, under liability, complaints numbered 250.

Attempts to enact strong federal no-fault legislation have failed repeatedly, to the delight of the threatened trial lawyers' lobby. However, a similar bill is again before Congress and has so far fared better than its predecessors.

No fault is not a panacea for auto insurance blues; regulators must still keep strict watch on companies to insure that consumers' needs are met. But, as one commentator put it: "In a society that believes in protection for all--not just the rich and the lucky--protection must be delivered at a reasonable cost, and only no-fault can do it."

Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. The official opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorials. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

National advertising is handled by National Educational Advertising Services.

Research for some of the stories appearing in the Phoenix has been made possible by a grant from the Reader's Digest Foundation.

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Phoenix / 1976

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Vampires and poetry

Writing for love and money

by Judy Wines

Stan Rice has written and published a sensitive book of serious poetry. His wife's novel about vampires has been accepted for publication.

Relaxing and drinking beer in their Berkeley home, the Rices talked about writing and being published.

Stan Rice is a full time creative writing and english professor at SF State. He has taught here for 10 years. His wife is a full time writer at home.

Rice's book, *Some Lamb*, is a collection of poetry that deals with the death of their daughter from Leukemia. It is written in two parts, the first half written during her illness and the second after her death. He did not intend it to be a confession.

"This, if anything, was some way to give the experience a meaning beyond its absurdity. And, as a book, I hope it's a record of going to the bottom and then finding a ladder to climb back up to the top into optimisim and those things necessary to go on," Rice said.

Interview with the Vampire is Ann Rice's novel about, of course, vampires. It took five weeks to write and 15 weeks to revise. Paramount pictures bought the rights to the book.

"I really don't know what they are going to do," Mrs. Rice said. "I sold it outright. I didn't have any clout as a first novel. They bought it for $150,000. I will get the money whether or not they decide to make the movie."

Almost all of the characters in her book are vampires. There are one or two characters that are human, but they play minor roles.

"It's largely a vampire's world," Mrs. Rice said. "The image of the man in the black cape who brings death, who is regrettable and at the same time insatiable, entranced me. I found that when I stepped into the place of the vampire it was a voice that I could completely identify with."

"My ambition," said Rice, "is to sell a poem to the movies. I'll take a thousand dollars a line."

"There are two poems that have been sold to the movies," Mrs. Rice said. One was *Gunga Din* and the other was *Charge of the Light Brigade* . And they were both by Kipling, so that's a family joke around here."

Rice has won two awards for his poetry. The National Endowment for the Arts awarded him a $5000 grant in 1972. He won the Joseph Henry Jackson award while he was a student at SF State.

His second book is *Whiteboy*. "It should go to the printer the middle of next week, and I have a third book that is just about ready to find a publisher," Rice said.

Even with a full time teaching schedule, he finds there is plenty of time to write.

"You see, I'm half the time in creative writing and I teach courses in the english department that seem to go hand in glove," he said. "I'm always thinking about it. It's not like I have to go work in a gas station and then do something radically different at home. It all feels the same to me. That's why teaching has never been a drag. I don't want to write all the time anyway."

Rice is pleased with his wife's success.

"I think the man is expected to feel diminished by his wife's success. That's not the case. I would have been disappointed if she hadn't made it. I think it's wonderful that she has," he said.

Rice talked about writers who are trying to get published.

"Don't think that everytime you sit down at the typewriter you're writing even what's necessarily important to you. A lot of the time you're just learning how to use the words. But when the mood visits you'd better be at your typewriter," he said.

Mrs. Rice said she goes about it differently. She reads a great deal and thinks about what she is going to write. Then all her writing will come in a huge gush that is almost uninterrupted for days, she said.

"It'll only sound like a cliche," Mrs. Rice said, "but my advice is to go all the way out on a limb. That's the surest way to make it. Trying to second guess the market won't work. If you are willing to make a total fool out of yourself you might be able to write something good, in a sense that you'll give it everything you've got."

Stan and Anne Rice in their back yard. Photo-Russ Lee

Arts

Indian masks, projected in the planetarium. Photo-Riff

Indian star trek

by Nancy Spiller

The Indians of the Pacific Northwest believed that three hunters and a dog formed the handle of the Big Dipper and the deer they were chasing made up the bowl.

They were among the last to enter the world of the sky after all the tribes had joined together, yelled "Ya Hoo," and raised the earth's ceiling. Too many warriors had been bumping their heads on it, of course.

These and other ancient tribal legends of the Pacific Northwest and Navajo Indians are being presented in a multi-media showing at the S.F. State Planetarium.

The show, titled *Wig Wam Stories*, is based on the book *Indian Legends of the Northwest* by Ella E. Clark. It was written and produced by the students of the astronomy department's Planetarium Training course. Additional art work was done by Charles Hagar, director of the planetarium and instructor for the training course.

The Indian war chants and native music combined with narration take the audience through an imaginative world where the sun has been placed in the sky by a raven and the stars of the Milky Way have been set out by a white beetle.

The theater is outfitted with 20 panorama and special effects projectors and a star machine. It makes for a production rivalling, if not surpassing, the quality of shows presented at the Morrison Planetarium in Golden Gate Park.

The Spitz Star machine, a mammoth contraption that rises from the center of the theatre's floor, projects a total of 1354 stars and all the major constellations. With this and the use of projected overlays, we are graphically shown the animals, villages, and people that populated the Indian skies. The Greeks weren't the only people to get carried away with their celestial imaginings.

Wig Wam Stories will continue through March. In April, *Viking To Mars-The Search for Life Begins* will attempt to answer the age old question: is there intelligent life in outer space and, if so, will they want to tell us about it?

TV's songs are better than the shows

by Caroline Scarborough

TV doesn't have a lot of class. If you've seen one cops and robbers show, you've seen 'em all. But TV does have some good music, sometimes.

TV does not have an Emmy award for the best theme song for a series. There should be one. The theme songs are often more diverse and creative than the bland programs they introduce.

The *Bob Newhart Show,* for example, has the liveliest theme song. The distinctive, upbeat arrangement composed by Lorenzo Music, makes you want to turn the volume up instead of down. The brassy, fluctuating tempo picks you up and puts you down with ease.

Happy Days' theme song, like the series, is TV's answer to the nostalgia craze. The '50's rock'n'roll arrangement, composed by Charlie Fox and Norman Gimbel, appeals to all of us fools who grew up in that greasy period.

The repetitive lyrics keep telling us, "these happy days were made for you and me." The lyrics are lame, but who cares? The music of the '50's never had a heavy emphasis on deep and profound lyrics; all that mattered was that it was good dancing music.

Hawaii Five O's theme song composed by Don Ray, has *drive*. It's sexy, not romantic. It shimmies. It moves and moves fast. It prepares you for action, action, action. The fast guitar arrangement has a definite surfer music influence, and the music comes close to being as good as the '60's hit *Wipe-Out*.

If any of the TV theme songs could move one to prayer, it would have to be *The Jeffersons*.

"Oh dear lord, let me get a piece of the pie." The gospel clapping theme song, composed by Jeff Berry, sounds good enough for Aretha Franklin.

The theme song for *Search for Tomorrow* is possibly the most poignant of any of the TV theme songs. The arrangement is daringly simple; just two major instruments, a guitar and a piano, are used. The plot of the show should be as simple as its theme.

If the quality of TV shows was on a par with some of the theme songs, television might become the art form it pretends to be.

Blue Bear Waltzes circles around conventional teaching methods

by Linda Nanbu

Students at the Blue Bear Waltzes School of Music have to fulfill two criteria to be enrolled. They need a desire to learn and the money to pay for the course.

The five year old school teaches popular music--Rock, Jazz, Blues, Country, Folk, Funk, Pop and original music. An effort is made to stay away from the classical forms of music theory.

Total enrollment at Blue Bear Waltzes usually is around 95 to 150 students, with theory classes having between four and nine students per class.

Class size is limited so that teachers can give more individualized attention to the students, and because classroom space is limited.

Located on Ocean Avenue just east of Junipero Serra Boulevard, the school is a compact maze of stairways and classrooms.

In one classroom hangs a poster of Wolfgang & Strauss, the founders of the school. Of the original founders, Steve Savage, Richard and Steve Strauss, Dan Paik, and their dog Wolfgang, only Savage is still with the school as a teacher and director.

Richard Strauss is now a law student; Steve Strauss is working in a transit ad company and still plays music with Paik, and Paik is touring with a woman musician.

The school got its name from a suggestion made by one of the Strauss' neighbors when they were living on the Bear River. The neighbor suggested the Strausses write a Blue Bear Waltz, since Johann Strauss wrote the Blue Danube Waltz. The name stuck.

"We're finally beginning to keep our heads above water," said Carol Snow, co-director of the non-profit school.

"The school runs mainly on tuition. We don't get any sizable grants," said Snow.

Tuition at Blue Bear Waltzes ranges from $30 for one eight-week class to $50 for four weeks of private lessons.

According to Snow, the school's teaching methods evolved over a long period of time.

"We took the material as it was logically presented," said Snow. The material was then adapted to the school's teaching methods.

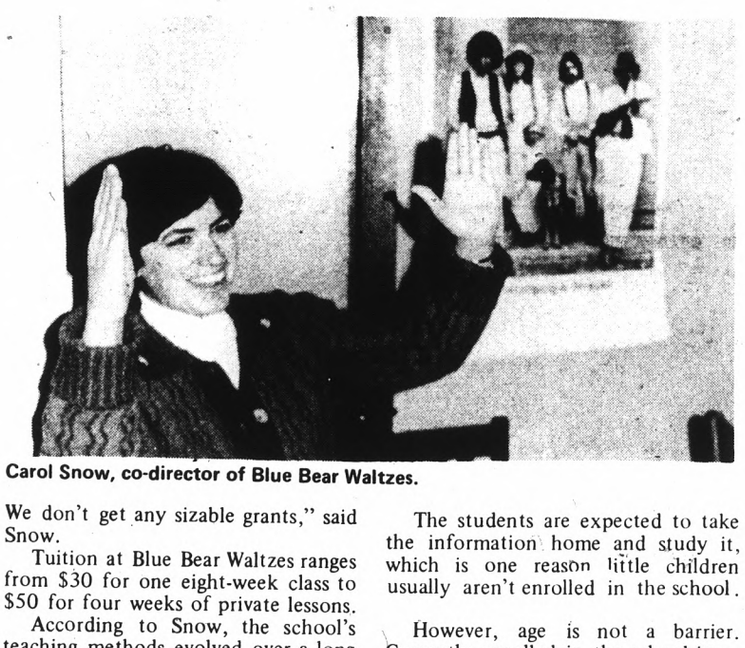
"Every so often we go through some housecleaning to make sure everything makes sense. But theory is theory. We try to present it in the most exciting way we can, but if you're bored in a college theory class you'll be bored here," said Snow.

The students are usually from three types of backgrounds: those who have studied classical music, those who have just played on their own, and those who have had no experience at all. The usual age of both students and teachers is between 18 and 30, which, Snow said, makes for a better rapport.

Since classes usually last for one hour per week for eight weeks, the teachers try and present the information in a concise form, according to Snow.

The students are expected to take the information home and study it, which is one reason little children usually aren't enrolled in the school.

However, age is not a barrier. Currently enrolled in the school is an eight year old drum student and the mother of two teen-age musicians who is studying the piano.



Carol Snow, co-director of Blue Bear Waltzes.

Correction

In the March 18 issue of *Phoenix*, in the article titled "Art Department Seeks Gallery in Bookstore," it was mistakenly reported that the women's show that took place in the old bookstore was sponsored by the Art department.

The show was actually sponsored and produced by the campus Women's Center.

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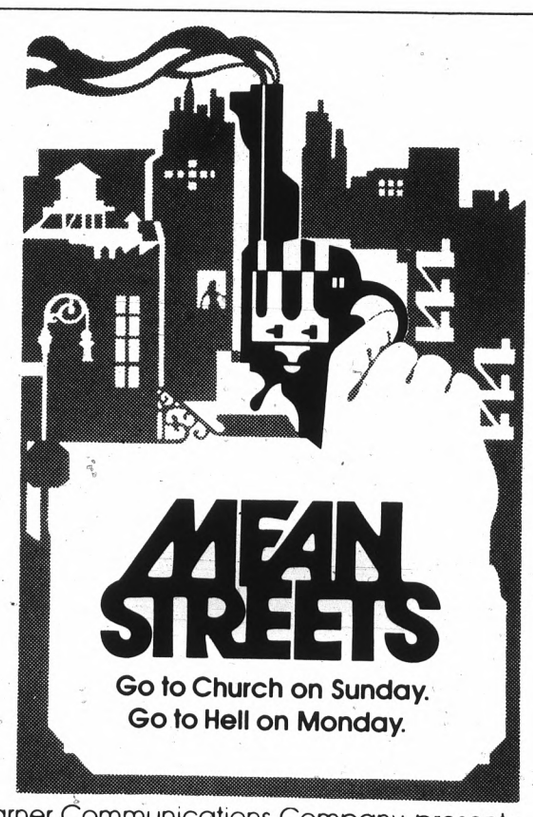

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Women in sports: changing the image

by Terry Jacobs

Traditionally women athletes and their sports have been viewed as a side attraction of the male dominated sports world.

Today women are still playing an auxiliary role but recognition and the right of equality are increasing with the assistance of the feminist movement, sex discrimination regulations, and superstars like Billie Jean King.

"Our whole society is male oriented towards the macho image and the one activity in life that more than any other furthers that macho image has been sports for men," says Eula West, chairperson of the Women's

Eula West

Physical Education Department at SF State.

In Her Women in Sport's class, West examines the social background of women to help explain why progress in the field of women's sports has been so slow.

"This stands from a society that puts women on a pedestal and says 'you are weak, you are meek, you are mild, and your place is in the home where the head of the house is male.'

"Break this pattern and man will no longer be the prime determiner of the destinies of all people--woman would determine her own destiny and man would determine his and together they determine all."

West, 45, feels the women's movement has helped bring public recognition to the inequalities between men's and women's sports.

"Of all of the areas the Movement might have focused on, the cause of women's sports has been among those chosen because the discrimination has been so blatant there."

The adoption of Title IX, an HEW doctrine which regulates sex discrimination in all fields of education, has been of tremendous help to women athletes, West maintains.

These regulations, implemented in June, include a small section about equal opportunity in athletics.

"Title IX is to education what the Civil Rights was to ethnic cultures," says West.

"All it really says is you shall not discriminate within an educational institution when that discrimination is based on sex."

According to West one of the problems with the section on athletics in Title IX has been the Women's P.E. departments inability to define "equal opportunity" when "equal opportunity" so many times is spelled out in relation to male norms.

"A woman's program should not be evaluated in relation to how it measures up in relation to the men's program. It should be measured up as women conceive it should be," says West.

Inequality does exist between the two P.E. departments' budgets, she said.

"One reason is right now we don't have as many sports offered," says West.

"We're developing--as we develop we'll add more sports. Next year intercollegiate softball will be added to our program." West said the department also plans to eventually add field hockey and perhaps even soccer.

"I would like to see a real broad base of activities all women could take that would help them understand what their bodies really can do.

"We may need some special courses taught by some very special teachers for those women who have been denied the opportunity to find out who they are through their bodies."

Nancy Thomas, 26, a physical education major, engages in sports activities an average of twelve hours a week. On campus she is taking courses in badminton, field sports, skills analysis (basketball, volleyball) and goes out occasionally for softball practice with a group of women who are warming up for next year's intercollegiate team.

When she was young she found that boys resented her talent and ability in sports, particularly football.

"My presence wasn't wanted and they taunted me with the reality that 'you're a girl and you won't be able to play on a team,' even though I was better than them.

"The only time they really wanted me to play football was when I got my own. Then they came knocking on the door."

When she graduates, Thomas hopes to promote competetive sports for young girls and coach a girls' softball team.

"Women are found to be 'amazing' in athletics, as if it's something strange," said the 22-year-old physical education major.

Last year when Carol Getchel was trotting around Lake Merced on one of her daily ten mile jaunts she whizzed by a male jogger twice.

"The first time he asked me how far I was going and the second time he exclaimed 'gee, you're stronger than me."

Getchel said that one of the questions on an exam in her Perceptual Motor Learning class was "What enables you to achieve?"

Ciaren Reen reverses the roles in judo practice. Photo-Russ Lee

The professor read to the class a male student's response.

"One of his big things was the motivation that women cannot beat him...to have women beat him is one of the worst things that can ever happen to him."

Getchel feels one of the major reasons women are lagging in the sports field is they aren't given the opportunities for skill development that men are.

"Men have it all their life, first with Little League, then in junior high and high school there's competition and teams."

"With girls it's the Girls Athletic Association and bouncing on the trampoline for two hours," she said.

By not taking athletic endeavors seriously early in life, most women don't know what their bodies can do, Getchel suggested.

"They'll never allow themselves to sweat or work any harder than they really should. A little sweat and they'll stop."

West said that though women are living in a time of greater freedom, they also happen to be living in a time when the norm is inactivity.

"We need to get back to feeling good about ourselves and what we can do. This is a part of what sport is all about," she said.

Tracksters lose a pair

by Frankie Garland

It was a case of father still knowing best on Wednesday as the host Gators fell to Lewis and Clark College, 100-53. The Oregon school is coached by Eldon Fix, father of SF State track coach, Dave Fix.

The outstanding single performance was turned in by Gator George Cagle, who ran 1:54.0 in the 800 meters. "George had to hold off a challenge at the start and finish, but he ran a very strong race," said Fix.

Don Noble enjoyed a fine afternoon, winning the 440 intermediate hurdles in 56.5 and finishing second in both the 110 meter high hurdles and the high jump. He also managed to squeeze in a leg on the Gators' mile relay team.

Other Gator winners included Ed August in the triple jump and Ike Allmond in the 110 meter high hurdles. John Moreno captured the 5000 meter event and moved into the conference lead in the process with his time of 15.18.8.

The SF State Gators managed to win four events against three other teams, but the poor showing was offset by University of Nevada--Reno's javelin thrower's toss to set a new track record.

Bjorn Koch, a former member of the Swedish National Team, threw the javelin 250 feet, 11 inches, which added to the Wolfpack's 117-42 victory. Gator George Cagle's first place in the 800 meter run "was a real confidence-builder, said Fix.

"George just went out there and took charge," said Fix. "He was in total control from wire-to-wire."

John Moreno, the Gators' entry in the 5000 meter run, turned in a time of 14.45.4, the Far Western Conference's top effort this season.

SF State's next conference meet will take place Saturday when they host Hayward State at 1:00 p.m. in Cox Stadium.

Running with confidence

By Robert Rubino

While some long distance runners suffer from loneliness, there's a middle distance runner at SF State who's basking in confidence these days. He has good cause.

In the last week, George Cagle, 19, has taken a pair of 1st-place finishes in the 880-meter run with impressive times of 1:54.0 and 1:54.1. Among high school track stars two years ago, Cagle was ranked 10th nationally. He has an excellent chance to place 1st in the Conference and qualify for the NCAA track and field championships in May.

"It's a lot tougher in college," Cagle said. "In high school the competition really isn't there. I knew how good I was but I didn't know how good I could be. In college, everyone is good."

By the unique nature of the sport, track is a solitary personal endeavor. That's exactly what attracts Cagle.

"I prefer track (to other sports) because I can look at what I do and say 'I did it myself.' "

But Cagle does see a need for coaches.

"Basically, a coach is only an outside observer," he said. "But a good coach will be open with you and point out mistakes or weaknesses. I'm lucky to have coach (Dave) Fix because he was a middle distance runner and knows what he's talking about."

Unlike most athletes who can afford to take some time off from their sport, Cagle believes that good running, or good "times," demands constant training.

The 6'1", 148-pound sophomore has been running middle distance since junior high school in Novato.

"I always loved to run," Cagle enthused. "I had nothing against the team sports, they just didn't attract me. I was too skinny for football, anyway."

"I tried out as a sprinter," Cagle said, "but I was too slow off the start." So he attempted 880 meters (middle distance) and found that was the distance suited best to his style.

Cagle's coach, Dave Fix, calls Cagle a "strong" runner, which means that Cagle has the ability to run fast for the first 440 meters and then run faster for the final 440.

George Cagle races ahead of the field. Photo-Heinz Ludke

Cagle continues his quest for a spot in the NCAA track and field championships when the Gators meet Cal State Hayward here this Saturday.

Gators whip Spartans, face Humboldt

By Allen Trask

SF State mauled San Jose State in a 22-5 win here last Friday highlighted by shortstop Rich Dalton's grandslam home run during a seven-run sixth inning.

"The hitters finally took out their aggressions on the baseball instead of arguing amongst themselves," said pitching coach Rocci Barsotti. "Some players have been blaming other players for all the losses," he said. "The pitchers blamed the hitters for not getting enough runs and the hitters blamed the pitchers for giving up too many runs."

Blasting the Spartans off the field, the Gators collected 23 hits while quickly scoring three runs in the first inning. After chasing home seven runs in the sixth, they finished their work with two more in the seventh.

On Tuesday the Gators lost to the University of Pacific 2-1 in an away game on a tie breaking double in the ninth inning.

The Gators begin conference action at home tomorrow against Humboldt and have a doubleheader here with them on Saturday.

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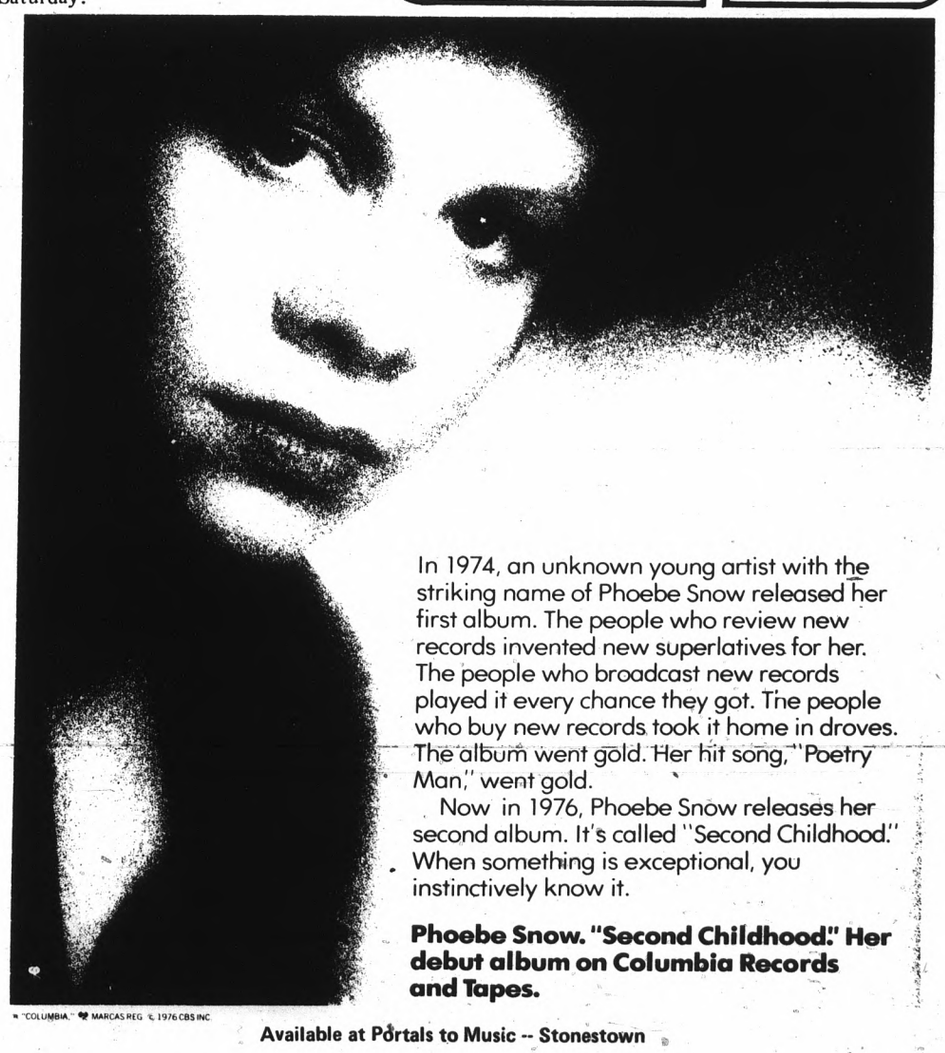

In 1974, an unknown young artist with the striking name of Phoebe Snow released her first album. The people who review new records invented new superlatives for her. The people who broadcast new records played it every chance they got. The people who buy new records took it home in droves. The album went gold. Her hit song, "Poetry Man," went gold.

Now in 1976, Phoebe Snow releases her second album. It's called "Second Childhood." When something is exceptional, you instinctively know it.

Phoebe Snow. "Second Childhood." Her debut album on Columbia Records and Tapes.

"COLUMBIA," MARCAS REG. © 1976 CBS INC.

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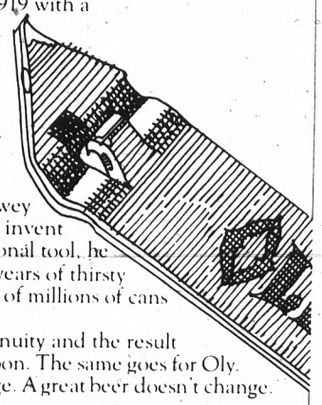
Olympia Brewing Company, Olympia, Washington "OLY"

Some things never change. First hinted at in 1919 with a patent for "a tool with which to open milk and fruit cans," the sleek steel line of the classic beer hook had to await the invention of the beer can by American Can in 1935.



When employee Dewey Sampson was detailed to invent this penultimately functional tool, he succeeded in uniting 30 years of thirsty throats with the contents of millions of cans of Oly.

It took skill and ingenuity and the result just can't be improved upon. The same goes for Oly. Some things never change. A great beer doesn't change. Olympia never will.

OLYMPIA
Beer doesn't get any better.

BACKWORDS

City librarian's view of SF

by Ana Arana

"I sometimes think that SF State should secede from the union (California State Universities and Colleges System)," said Kevin Starr, San Francisco's City Librarian.

Starr, a well known California Historian, has been an Adjunct Professor in the Humanities Department since last semester. He teaches one section of "San Francisco," a popular class dealing with the history of the city.

"The entire State University System has too centralized and too powerful a bureaucracy," he said.

Starr, an English professor at Harvard University from 1965 to 1973, served as executive aide to former Mayor Joseph Alioto for a few months in 1973. He was appointed by Alioto to the city librarianship later that year.

"The essence of a university is faculty and students. Administration is the handmaiden to both of these elements. Its task is housekeeping. In the State System, however, administration is the university, and both faculty and students are put into a position of excluded advocacy."

He paces the thick, carpeted floor of his spacious office, located in the San Francisco Main Library. In the room are scattered various memorabilia of old San Francisco--pictures of a young Jack London and framed displays of London's checks.

"You can even see the dead hand of bureaucratic control in the buildings--in the architecture of the place. Most of the architecture exudes an atmosphere of centralized planning and rigid control," said the boyish-looking Starr.

"The Student Union is a controversial building, but because they let student input in the designing, it is different, it stands out. It is human and anti-bureaucratic.

"SF State must find an autonomous interiority--its own space. That space is San Francisco, SF State, to become great, must become an autonomous metropolitan university, detached from the bureaucracy in LA."

Kevin Starr

Starr, a native San Franciscan, talks of the city with delight, with a tone of knowledge.

"New people--blacks, Latinos, Asians, gays---have come more publically into power and prominence. Middle class families have tended to go to the suburbs. But the new groups inherited a city in organic evolution--the essential contours of the city--culturally, politically--were not disrupted.

"There are new players, but the stage and the script is the same."

Starr talked about some of the city's problems

"Literacy is especially under assault in San Francisco, with its competing language groups. The city is absorbing new people just at that time when the information needed for urban survival has been rapidly accelerated."

The 35 year old, father of two daughters, feels he accomplished one of his goals in life. "All my life I sought to combine government with writing and academic work. I think I have accomplished it."

As for ex-Mayor Joseph Alioto, Starr said that "he'll look very good 10 years from now, when San Francisco is seen as coming through the trauma of the 60's.

"San Francisco did not have any racial problems, as big as Watts and New York"

George Moscone, he predicted, "has the makings of a great mayor, but the times are difficult. He has to keep the city afloat, there is very little scope for innovation.

Starr lived close to nine years on the East Coast, while teaching at Harvard. In that time he grasped the differences between the East and West Coasts

"Aside from the obvious physical differences--weather most of all--the big point of distinction is verbal versus non-verbal communication," he said.

"Californians externalize or act out. Easterners conceptualize. Thought is the handmaiden to action in California. In the East, thought or symbolic expression is the highest form of action."

Despite the differences Starr loves both coasts.

"I love both the East and the West. San Francisco, in fact, is a unique blending of both, a city of nature and of history, of the future and the past."

Starr is currently working on two books, "San Francisco, Ordeal and Transformation," a series of essays on contemporary life and "Americans and the California Dream, 1915 to the Present," The latter is the second volume to his published work, "Americans and the California Dream."

New twist to painting your wagen

by Jack Svirsky

It is now possible for you to be paid just to drive your car. That is, if you own a Volkswagen beetle.

Beetleboards of America, Incorporated will pay Volkswagen owners $20 per month to have their car converted into a rolling billboard.

This unique concept in advertising was started four years ago by Charles Bird after he noticed that college parking lots had more VW's than any other kind of car. Now his company turns the mundane VW bug into eye-catching displays through the use of supergraphics.

According to Arlene Kaplan, director of promotions, Beetleboards of America does business with 22 different companies. They have VW's carrying ads for such companies as Jack-in-the-Box, Ole Tequila, Camel cigarettes, Kool cigarettes, *Time* magazine, Clairol Herbal Essence, Eastern Airlines, Standard Oil, Olympia Beer and Levi's for feet.

The only requirements are that the VW be complete (having all its fenders and other various body parts) and that the owner carry the state legal minimum of insurance.

Each month the owner is required to take his car to an authorized Volkswagen dealer and have the car certified to be clean, undamaged, with all its decals intact. According to Kaplan, the mileage is also checked to make sure the car does not sit in the garage all month.

Beetleboards---advertising on the move. Photo-Russ Lee

The dealer receives five dollars for his services and if everything is all right the owner receives his $20.

Kaplan also said that there is no certain mileage figure as each advertiser has its own requirements. Some just want the car to be visible in a certain area. Jack-in-the-Box, for example wants the owner to live within so many blocks of their restaurant.

At the moment, according to Kaplan, Beetleboards of America has 15,000 applications on file from prospective billboard drivers. When an advertiser contracts with them, the company searches through the lists for drivers to meet requirements such as the need to work, live or attend college in certain parts of the city.

Jim Grittner, a philosophy major at SF State, has driven a "Levi's for feet" VW since the beginning of the year.

"My car needed a paint job," he said, so when he heard about Beetleboards from a friend, he decided to check it out. After a great deal of searching, he finally got put on the right track by a VW dealer.

Upon acceptance of the application the VW is painted a background color, which was blue in Grittner's case, and the ad decals are applied. Both jobs are done by local contractors.

Grittner has had no problems with the car but has noticed that the stares increase the farther he gets from San Francisco. In fact, he said, "I caused the biggest traffic jam in the last five years in Grants Pass, Oregon."

The contract length for the VW owner lasts from six months to one year. At the end of that period the owner is given $10 to remove the decals and $60 to have the car touched up or repainted.

When the contract expires, the former billboard driver has first priority when it comes to a new advertiser. "People feel naked when the decals are taken off," said Kaplan. She added that one girl in Atlanta, Georgia has had her car done three times, once for Clairol Herbal Essence, once for Eastern Airlines and once for a cigarette company.

Grittner said that when he graduates he is moving to Nevada and "if they have one (advertiser) for me there I would be glad to do it again. It's lots of fun to drive."

At present there are 2,500 of these variously decorated VWs in the United States and 800 of them in Canada.

Ups and downs of recycling

by Rob Stuehler

Recycling throw-away materials has become a tandem effort of public spirit and the profit motive.

Back in the 1950s, companies saved money by purchasing recycled materials. A big market for bottles, rags, cardboard, newspaper, and metals provided the incentive for scavenger companies to put men in the bins of their open-top trucks to separate and save the materials.

Golden Gate Disposal Company did a good business cleaning and grading bottles and rags according to Leo Conte, company vice president.

"We collected anything that could be sold...I was fined $2.50 once because I didn't see an aluminum cigar tube," Conte said.

Recycling for profit faded when laws were passed in the 1960s requiring closed-top trucks.

The onset of no deposit-no return bottles made it unprofitable for the companies to retrieve the glass before being crushed. Wineries stopped buying back wine bottles.

Rags were no longer sorted and graded according to quality since too many were synthetic and had no resale value.

Interest in saving the environment blossomed in 1970, and recycling became a way for people to get involved with the popular issue. Centers for recycling were frequent news feature material and environmentalists had jubilant hopes for the future of the country.

But manufacturing companies did not accept the energetic movement. They weren't sure that public interest would continue and so were reluctant to invest in processing equipment.

People are encouraged to bundle newpapers when they are thrown out, but Conte said that Golden Gate collects only about two to three tons each day in an area the size of one fifth of the city.

The only other recycling done is when the trucks are unloaded; materials containing iron are pulled out by a magnet.

Garbage trucks were no longer "traveling recycling centers," and environmentalists were worried over alternate methods for recycling what was being thrown away. The aluminum can became popular with bottling companies at this time. It was cheaper to manufacture but it presented a new dimension in recycling headaches.

Environmentalists and industry both agreed that since aluminum was a valuable metal, it could go through a separate recycling system.

Reynolds Aluminum Company has maintained a system to collect empty cans. The company has a 40 foot van at 16th and Bryant on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. They pay fifteen cents a pound (22 cans).

Project Ecos, a campus organization, has an aluminum recycling bin behind the residents' dining hall. The group sells the aluminum and the money goes into a fund for the dorm students. The group has requested space in the Student Union for a bin.

New laws stimulated industry to develop money-making ways of recycling. A San Jose company has developed a way to get synthetic oil out of organic refuse. Garden State Paper Company, the world's largest recycler of newspapers, hopes to revive the community newspaper drive.

There are some recycling centers operating in San Francisco. In some cases, the people who operate the collections live off the money, and in other cases, groups that run the centers use the money for activities. A number of them are run by high school groups.

The following centers will accept recyclable materials:

Tin, glass and aluminum:

McAteer High School, Portola & O'Shaunessy Streets. Open the first Saturday of each month, 9 am to 12 noon. Call Lynn Reiter for information. 566-7099

Giannini Junior High School, Ortega & Sunset Avenue. Open the third Saturday of each month, 9 am to 2 pm. Call Frank Fontes for information. 584-5703

Tin, glass, aluminum and newspapers:

Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council, Beulah & Stanyan Streets. Open the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10 am to 2 pm. Call Ed Dunn for information. 664-4132

Mission High School, Curch & 17th Streets. Open the second Saturday, 8:30 am to 4 pm. Call Ron Slatinski for information. 821-7539

Tin, glass, aluminum, newspaper, and cardboard:

Lowell High School, Eucalyptus & 25th Avenue. Open the third Saturday, 8:30 am to 12 noon. Call Diana Yen for information. 681-9827

Richmond Environmental Action, Turk $ Stanyan Streets. Open the first and third Saturdays, 9 am to 2 pm. Call Lucy Domin for information. 391-6307

Prisoner's Union

Convicts and the fight for a better life

by R.H. Olson

John Irwin, an SF State professor of sociology, is working to give convicts the opportunity to collectively bargain for improvements in prison conditions.

In 1970, Irwin joined with others concerned for the welfare of prisoners and formed the Prisoners Union, an organization attempting to gain representation for convicts and improve the penal system.

"Punishment is the role of prisons," said Irwin, but he maintains "it should be humane punishment."

Their goals are to first "make the prison system function with equity, with fairness, second is to give prisoners some control over their lives while in prison, which will hopefully expand and carry over into exercising control over their lives when they get out."

Now treasurer of the Union, Irwin's main work is in negotiating with Department of Corrections' officials.

The Union is working to end the parole system, Irwin said, "because it "doesn't work."

"The way parole is originally decided upon is whimsical and often involves injustices. It often results in a person being brought under a peculiar kind of legal jeopardy where they're convicted of crimes without the usual protections of the citizen."

Willie Holder, president of the Union said, "The parole system is just an extension of your sentence. The parole board is the Adult Authority in California. They determine and redetermine a prisoner's time as they see fit, between the minimum and maximum. The judge sentences and the Adult Authority writes out the prescription."

John Irwin

Along with the abolition of parole, the Union is seeking to end the policy of indeterminate sentences. Sentences such as "five years to life" Irwin claims, are discriminatory to the poor and members of minority groups.

"They are treated . . . unfairly. They are the ones selected out of a very large group of law breakers for the harsh treatment, not on a basis mainly for the seriousness of their crime, but for their possessing less influence and power in the system.

"They endure harsh punishment which is heaped upon them, on the few. They are punished, transferred, and classified according to the whims and needs of the persons operating the system."

Holder said, "We want the punishment to fit the crime. Then leave the individual alone. Punish them for the crime they committed and not for who they are or what they are."

According to Irwin, the Adult Authority is revising their policy in determining sentences but, "we're not satisfied. Administrative procedure could change tomorrow. We won't be happy until it's a law."

Announcements

COUNSELING/ADVISING

Students who are concerned about or have questions on grades, careers, schedules, add and drops, gripes, etc., can visit the counseling/advising center in BSS 123. It's open Mon. 10-12, 3-4:30; Tues. 10-4, 6:30-9 pm, Wed. 10-4, Thurs. 9-1, 5:30-8:30 pm and Fri. 10-2.

TVC AUDITIONS

Auditions for *Tonkin Blue*, an original teleplay production by Television Center, will be at 7 pm, Tuesday, March 30 in the TVC Office, CA 18. Navy vets especially desired, but all men welcome. Call Paul Snodgrass at 282-6572 for information.

FACULTY READINGS

"The Visionary Prose of Aldous Huxley" will be read by English professor James Brogan at noon, on Monday, March 29 in the Student Union, B 114-115.

TRANSFER

The Fall issue of *Transfer* magazine, published by the Creative Writing Department, is on sale in HLL 236 for $1.

WOMEN IN LAW

The Legal Referral Center is sponsoring a "Women in Law Workshop" from 1 to 3 pm, Thursday, April 1 in the Student Union Conference Rooms A-E.

BLOOD BANK

People wishing to donate blood for the Donor Club of SF State to the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank Drive may come to Student Union, rooms A-E, from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., April 26 and 27.

FINANCIAL AID

The Office of Student Financial Aid has new office hours. They are open from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

SCHOLARSHIPS

All enrolled students are eligible to enter Reed and Barton's 1976 Silver Opinion Scholarship Competition. An opinion is all that is required. Entry forms will be available on Monday, March 29 in the Office of Student Financial Aid. The deadline for returning the forms is March 31.

Applications for the 1976-77 Morabito-Forty Niner Memorial Fund College Grants for Young Men and Women are open to students currently in their junior year, who need financial assistance to continue their education. Application forms, available in Student Financial Aid, must be turned in with transcripts and letters of recommendation by May 15.

UNCLASSIFIEDS

Sony TC-270 Reel to Reel Tape Recorder. Like New. $200 Call Rich:588-4114 Cash No Checks

University of Sonora, Mexico medical student interested in summer exchange. Write Brandy Barrios Garcia, 198 Luis Orci, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

WARM FEMALE STUDENT who enjoys being with children to sit for two kids, Mondays and/or Thursdays. 11 AM to 7 PM. $1.75 per hr. 681-0136

Woman needed to share house, $80.00 per month. Non smoker please, no large pets. Call 681-0962 Ellen Dave Mike

Skiis Boots Poles Bindings great beginning Skier equipment (Skiis-210cm, boots size 12, Soloman bindings.) Call Jim 564-5277 after 6:00 pm. Mon.-Fri. offer

Philosophy Students Union is sponsoring a general meeting and ontological discussion on Tuesday, April 6, 1 PM, B-118 Student Union.

For Sale: Purple Broadloom carpet with pad; Hanging bead lamp; White corner desk. EXCELLENT CONDITION; Inexpensive. CAll Kathy At 664-2649

Mexican shirts and long skirts for sale. Call Joan 661-1153

Bring Me Your Tired, Your Poor, Your Weary.....problems! I'm Allen in BSS-123 Advising-Counseling Office. Thrusdays 9-1 PM.

Want to learn how to turn your creative work (fiction, poetry, drawings, photos, etc.) into book form? Call Charles 822-2996

S.F. Roomate Referral Service. $6 fee. List your vacancy free. 564-6888 Mon.–Sat., 2–7 pm. 451 Judah St., near 10th Ave.

Cheat on Exams: Block out noise for better concentration. Industrial quality earplugs, $1/pair, $2/3pair. Earpluggers, Box 7556, Newark, Delaware, 19711

For Sale: Food Units $30.00 or Best Offer Call 469-3461

ATTN: Hayward State Nursing Applicants!!! Ride needed to Pre-Nursing Exam at Hayward, April 3 (Saturday) Please call Nancy 664-0426

White water raft trip. 5 days, June 21. Hells Canyon Snake River, Idaho. Local Outfitters. Special Rate $300.00. Inclusive. Other trips/dates available. Call 783-2664 Linda. Info/Brochure.

1976 Chev. Monte Carlo, Immaculate Condition. Loaded, Must Sell Before Moving $5,395 Call Gary 469-3034 or 469-3237 Keep Trying.

Dolby Cassette Deck TEAL A-350 $85.00 Call Bill 752-0557

Flute Major needes room nonsmoking vegetarian quiet place. Up to $100.00 Responsible, (and responsive) into movement, sharing. Wayne 863-5571 626-5560

House for rent in beautiful Mill Valley three BDRms Sundeck, Fireplace, Great location. Uniquely decorated Avail. April 1 388-0535 Keep Trying!

Male or Female Roommate wanted. Sunset Flat. Share with two males. Quiet household Non-communal. No smokers. $95.00 plus utilities. Available April 1 661-4247.

Typing. Term papers, theses, homework. Accurate, attractive results. Reasonable. 585-5398 Call evenings.

Apartment size, older model Philco refrigerator for sale. $35 Call 668-9231 evenings.

Certificate for complete scuba diving course. Includes equipment, five ocean classes. Worth $140, make offer or trade. Call 469-3818.

Down jackets!! Extra warm. Student prices. $22 small, mediums. Call Ron 755-9601

Summer employment. Men and women 18 and older for Jewish rec. day camp. Exp. with children and camping. Contact director. 479-2000

Typing-Editing.

Typing-Editing. Thesis and term paper specialist. Grammar, spelling, punctuation guaranteed. 564-1806

For Sale: Peugeot PR-10, 21" frame. Sew-ups $150. Mike 563-7123 evenings.

Europe-Israel Student flights year round. Contact: ISCA 11687 San Vicente Blvd., No. 4, L.A., CA 90049, Tel: (213) 826-5669, 826-0955

75 Honda, CB400F, like NEW, 5,600 miles, EXCELLENT condition, $1100 FIRM, call 775-3247 evenings, ask for Judy.

United nations university is coming! Student ideas needed. Target areas: Environment, food, hunger & population; human awareness and values. World-focus. 469-3712

Skis for sale: Graves competition skis. Fiberglass and bottom in good condition. Call after 6 pm. 282-8106. $30 for the pair.

Rachael! If you and friends saw nutcracker before dinner at Thomas Lords write Box 9042 Berkeley.

Tutoring. Math, physics, engineering, junior high through college. Experienced tutor. 664-4228

Student Dental Plan–Enroll now. Applications and information. Associated Students office or 371-6811

ADVERTISING a service for money or placing an off-campus ad costs 10 cents per word, payable in advance, with a 20-word minimum.

UNCLASSIFIED Ads are accepted free from all members of the college community (students, faculty, and staff). The first 35 turned in before Friday, 10 am, will be published. There is a 20 word maximum, with one ad per person per week.